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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

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RUBBER
STAMPS

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

MUST REACH OUT

Japanese Do Not Want Their Immigration Stopped.

BRINGS INCREASED BUSINESS

Opinion On Trouble With Hawaii.

Japanese Attack Foreigners—Mr. Asano's Contract for Steamers.

YOKOHAMA, May 4.—It goes without saying, says the *Jiji Shimpo* of today, that emigration and colonization are necessary for the development of a nation. The spreading of a race to all parts of the world is similar to the extension of the roots of a tree.

Those which absorb nutriment from all directions grow to be large trees, but those planted in pots are barely kept alive by the continual care of gardeners. The present wealth and power which England boasts of have been attained from her colonies having been planted in various parts, each forming, as it were, a small England, not from any special ability of her race, nor extraordinary natural resources of her land.

It is natural that commerce will be developed and her navigation advanced even without any stimulation on the part of the authorities, while the increase of the military equipment would become necessitated, when any one race shall spread over large tracts of land, forming altogether a wealthy and powerful country.

The population of Japan is increasing annually. Whereas, there were only 37,450,000 in 1884, the number had increased to 41,120,000 in 1894, thus showing an increase of some 3,670,000 in a decade of years. As the population of Formosa is some 2,600,000, it will follow that a difficulty will be experienced in disposal of the overflowing population unless territory as large as Formosa be found abroad every 10 years to take up the increasing number.

Even considered simply from the domestic point, leaving aside the question of the extension of national influence, there is a great necessity for finding an outlet for the population. It is all the more evident that with the emigration of Japanese abroad their manners and customs will be transplanted and the demand for Japanese articles will be increased. For instance, the exports to Hawaii was only 25,000 ven in 1896 which augmented to 333,000 ven in 1895, or 16 times as much in nine years, which abnormal increase could be placed only to the emigration of Japanese, as the amount of imports had not changed to any great extent except small fluctuations.

It has been argued that the Japanese like a life of seclusion and lack also perseverance, so that they cannot bear hardships in foreign lands. However, as far as experience has gone, the contrary has been the case. They are bold, and do not fear to go out to any parts of the world, they being found now not only in Hawaii, San Francisco, Vancouver, Canada, Queensland, New Caledonia, the Philippine Islands, Singapore, Vladivostok, and many other places, while they project emigrating to South America also.

In spite of there being troubles with Hawaii, Japanese are going to proceed there still, and even in the interior of Korea, where the life and prosperity of individuals are not safe and many had been persecuted by mobs, they engage in peddling and other trades. At present, no instance of noticeable success is seen except in Hawaii, where there are numbers of Japanese who have amassed fortunes or become land owners.

As emigration has such a promising future, the Government should stimulate it and give protection to it. In regard to the present Hawaiian trouble, the Government, it is hoped, will not resort to such an unbecoming act equal to twisting the arms of a child by rigorous negotiations with Hawaii, although obstacles in the way of emigration should not be removed. It is also necessary that a man-of-war should be sent there occasionally in ordinary times, and not merely in cases of emergency. In advancing the national power, or in disposing of an increasing population, emigration and colonization abroad are affairs of urgent necessity to Japan and its Government.

JAPAN HERALD'S VIEW.

Doesn't See Much That is Good in Hawaii.

If we may be permitted to judge of the competency of the band of usurpers that seized the Government of Hawaii, who took upon themselves to dethrone and imprison the legitimate sovereign, by their actions towards recent immigrants to the Islands, only a very low estimate can be formed of it. Nor does their honesty in conducting affairs or in giving their reasons for misconducting them, stand on any higher plane than their ability and judgment. Neither do the discordant decisions of its bench entitle its occupants to be

regarded with much respect.

From information that has been published, a tolerably clear comprehension can be formed of the actualities of the case, and both the Government there and the immigration agent here figure as blameable, but the Hawaiian administrators are especially so. Without much question, the greater portion of the immigrants are entitled to compensation for what they have been subjected to, also to recoupment of expenses, and the Japanese Government would be wanting in duty to these its own subjects, if it did not procure for them what is due from the Hawaiian blunderers and manufacturers of false pretenses.

It is not difficult to understand that reasons exist for checking immigration from Japan, and that the Hawaiian Government would be justified in resorting to fair and above-board measures for imposing some reasonable check upon it, instead of resorting to the shifty subterfuges to which it has not been ashamed to descend to accomplish the end in view.

The Government here, however, may be trusted to exact all that justice demands, and its conduct will meet with foreign approval, provided it be not in excess of the actual requirements of the occasion.

FOREIGNERS ATTACKED.

Japanese Assault Russian Consul in Yokohama.

YOKOHAMA, May 4.—The success of Japan in the war with China appears to have had the effect of inflating the minds of the Japanese, giving them exalted ideas as to their prowess as a nation, so that individual instances of disrespect for foreigners have become pronounced. Upon occasion, when natives are met with in the country by gangs of men having little or no hesitation to attack them, either with or without provocation. The Russian Consul at Yokohama, Prince Lobanow, was lately assaulted by some drunken soldiers, and in another case a much respected citizen, Mr. Wilkin, was battered about the head with heavy wooden clubs, and upon him several wounds were inflicted. Both cases are now undergoing official inquiry, but unless strong measures are adopted to do away with the evil complained of, foreigners will take to carrying secret arms again, in self defense.

MR. ASANO'S WORK.

Pronoal to Pacific Steamer Lines
Accepted.

YOKOHAMA, April 23.—The *Asahi* says that Mr. Asano, president of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, held conferences with the P. M. and the O. & O. steamship companies at San Francisco, with regard to the steamship service between America and Japan. He proposed that the three companies should each put three steamers on the line and carry on the trade and that both foreign companies should withdraw one each of the eight steamers now used by them on the arrival of three steamers of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha about April next. A telegram has just been received by the authorities, stating that Mr. Asano's proposal had been agreed to by the P. M. and O. & O. companies.

More Instructions.

YOKOHAMA, April 26.—The Government sent further instructions to Minister Shimamura by the *China*, which left for San Francisco via Honolulu on Saturday, with reference to the negotiations now pending between Japanese and Hawaiian authorities.

Troubles at Home.

YOKOHAMA, April 26.—A political association with the avowed object of overthrowing the present Government is said to be in process of formation by certain politicians and some of the Governors who have been deprived of their posts recently.

Plague in Formosa.

Owing to the spread of plague in Formosa, the Superintendent of Police has issued instructions to the Yokohama water police that, pending the enforcement of the quarantine regulations, they should keep vigilant watch on any vessels coming from the island.

Fire in Yokohama.

YOKOHAMA, May 4.—There has been a disastrous fire at Hachijoji, a town in a silk district, 3,700 houses being destroyed and upward of 50 lives reported as lost, and there were probably more, as several of the inhabitants are reported as missing.

VICTORIA QUARANTINE IN'G.

Cable Messengers of the Imperial Chinese Object to Quarantine.

VICTORIA, B. C., April 30.—When the Canadian Pacific Railway steamer Empress of China arrived Tuesday and went into quarantine at William Head because two cases of smallpox were on board, not much was thought of it, though of course it was very inconvenient for passengers having to remain in quarantine for 14 days for those were the orders of Dr. Watt, quarantine officer, on account of smallpox having resulted from allowing the Northern Pacific liner Victoria to go some months ago before her full time was up.

There are 140 cabin passengers and 600 Chinese on board, and when the steerage passengers were taken ashore disinfected with a disagreeable smelling bath, and their clothes taken from them, it was all right. But when the quarantine officials called the cabin passengers and said "Your turn next," there was wrath and indignation from the knight-hocked Londoners who protest

against the audacity of the impudent colonials in daring to offer to bathe real live Englishman. They even indulged in threats of resistance, with the result that 25 men armed with Winchester rifles are now guarding the station.

Not only this, but there is aboard His Excellency, Chang, Ambassador from China to represent the Emperor at the Diamond Jubilee in London. He is accompanied by a large suite of gorgeously attired Chinese, and they, like their countrymen, do not understand Western ways, and look with horror and disdain on an attempt to put the Emperor of China by proxy under fumigation. His Excellency has refused point-blank to undergo fumigation, and not only has the Dominion Government been appealed to, but Lord Salisbury and the Chinese representatives in London have been wired to. Chang says he will go back to China without proceeding to London, though in that case he is likely to lose his head for disobeying his orders from the Emperor, and says, furthermore, that if a hand is laid on him it means trouble between Great Britain and China, as the person of an ambassador is sacred.

Things are in statu quo at present, awaiting orders from the Federal authorities at Ottawa. Owing to the large number of passengers on the steamer, the quarantine at the quarantine station are inadequate, and with so many women and children, the passengers protest that coming ashore and living in rough sheds for several days will be dangerous to their health. This station is in process of enlargement to meet such cases, but it will take a few months to do so.

SLAVERY STILL EXISTS.

One Peculiar Punishment for Theft in Brazil.

Slavery is not entirely a thing of the past in the French Congo, says the *New York Sun*. White men do not keep slaves, but domestic slavery exists all through that territory. Nearly every free native has slaves, and often slaves invest their little all in slaves. They are truly servants of servants. Often when a slave is asked, "Who is your companion?" he replies, "Oh, be my nigger, master. I done buy him." There are slaves and half slaves. The slaves are bought from other tribes for salt and cloth, and prisoners of war are sold as slaves.

Twenty to forty native dollars will buy a slave boy. The girls are a little higher in price. The price is about \$5 to \$15 in American money. Nearly always the slaves purchased are children, because they will be more obedient to their master when they grow up. One novel way exists among our people of procuring slaves in the interior. They go there to trade with salt. Salt is the most precious article in the market some days distant from the coast. To attract attention the salt merchants leave their baskets of salt on the roadside and apparently go away, but in reality hide themselves nearby. The native cannot resist the temptation very long, and soon some one sneaks up to take "just a little bit." If the owner catches the thief he makes him pay a slave or carries him along with him as a slave. Slavery is the punishment for theft among the Lumbumbas, Beacca and others in the interior.

Sometimes a small offense makes a slave of the offender. For instance, when the people go into the bush to dry meat they often return with new slaves. Each one erects his own drying rack and keeps the fire going under it. Should any one pass this place and make remarks about the smell or look of the meat he insults the owner and becomes his slave. One of our former mission boys suffered this penalty for his rashness, and, though he was only 15 years old, he became the slave of the insulted person. He will be his slave until the man dies, and then he may return to his people. His people might redeem him for the usual amount paid for a slave.

WANTS NO INTERFERENCE.

Cape Colony Passes a Motion Armed at the Transvaal.

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, April 27.—The motion introduced in the Parliament of Cape Colony on March 16th urging the adoption of a policy of moderation and conciliation in the settlement of differences in the interpretation of treaties and conventions, amended to read that the ends desired would be best attained by a strict observance of the London convention and the redress of genuine grievances of the *Boers*, and further amended deprecating the intervention of any foreign power in any dispute between the Transvaal and Great Britain, was adopted today by a vote of 41 to 32. The Government supporters voted with the majority, but Cecil Rhodes, the former Premier, voted against it.

MAY BE A STRIKE.

Chicago Mechanics Think it Time to Demand More Pay.

from relatives 12 years before starting from home. Examination of the coins showed that they were the date of 1894, so you see, they were nicely caught.

"Two Japanese warships have been ordered to Honolulu, and we are somewhat anxious about the outcome. The Japanese are pouring in at such a terrible rate that we fear that when they get the numerical superiority they will expect political supremacy. They are a very ambitious race, especially since the war with China, and there is no telling what will become of our commercial interests if they gain a firm foothold."

"This should interest the people of the United States because they get 92 per cent of our trade and nearly all of our carrying trade. We are commercially a part of the United States. We have the same coins, the same language, the same judicial systems, and a visitor could easily imagine that he was in an American town. All the Hawaiian products that are brought to your country are returned in American goods, and so it should be of some interest to the United States to preserve this trade. We get some things from Germany and England, but most of our imports come from America."

"The influence in Hawaii is entirely American. You know that it was an American mission from Boston that first took civilization to the Islands; and then our close proximity to California makes us essentially American. We have a system of compulsory education, and our children are required to learn the English language. The Hawaiian language has long since been dropped from the schools. We have an excellent class of American teachers, and we have no difficulty in getting them, because we pay a little higher salary, perhaps, than they would get at home. And it is a very common thing for the boys and girls to be sent to the American universities for higher education. They enter Yale College from our preparatory schools without conditions."

In referring to the Hawaiian feeling as to annexation to the United States, he said:

"We are almost unanimous in favoring the idea. The only ones who oppose it are a few royalists who would do almost anything to upset the present regime, and some of the planters, who are afraid of losing their contract labor. But in order to secure stability and permanency of government against foreign immigration and possible internal rebellions, we are willing to accept whatever laws respecting labor that the United States may enact." The property owned by the Government is worth a great deal more than the national debt, and if the United States would assume our indebtedness and make out papers of annexation, I am sure it would be a paying investment for her, and I am confident, also, that we shall some day become in reality a part of this great Republic."

"When the revolution was brought about recently, the secrets, of course, were all in the hands of the whites, but the natives acquiesced to all that was done. We do not fear another revolution because we have an organized citizens' guard, of which every household is enrolled as a member. There are stations in different parts of the islands where the guard can assemble at the given signal, and so any indication of an outbreak can be easily quelled."

SHERMAN MAY RETIRE.

Secretary of State shows signs of collapse.

NEW YORK, April 25.—A Times Washington dispatch says: Judge Day's selection as Assistant Secretary of State is believed to mean Sherman's early retirement and Day's promotion to the premiership. The correspondent reiterates the old charges that Sherman's failing memory renders him unfit for the post and declares that this has been demonstrated since his induction into office. The dispatch continues:

"Sherman's health is precarious. He has several times been detained at home when he ought to have been in his office busily engaged. The symptoms of collapse have not been absent. So delicate has been his condition that he has done little more since he took office than attend to personal and unimportant official matters. It has been a subject of remark about the department that business has come to a standstill and the condition of the Secretary has been referred to as causing the apparent stagnation."

"Judge Day is surprised at the change of program for him. He probably knows now why the change is made, but there has been great delicacy at the White House about explaining how suddenly it became necessary to keep him at home, instead of sending him to Cuba. He had purchased sleeping-car tickets for Tampa, and was arranging to leave tonight when informed for the first time that he was to be made Assistant Secretary."

"Here in Washington there would be no surprise at the resignation of Sherman at any time. Day would then be ready to move into the higher place at a moment's warning, and that warning the administration is prepared to give almost any time. In the meantime he will take charge of all the important business before the department."

"Although there is some talk about the President's desire to conduct the department more in accordance with his own views than he believes Sherman would conduct it, it is understood that the uneasiness of the President is not on account of any departure from the policy he had marked out, but rather on account of his concern lest the ill-health and increasing infirmity of the Secretary would render him incapable of carrying out any policy at all."

A SWEEPING CHALLENGE.

Victoria's Right to Rule Hawaii's Independence Attacked.

Amid the tuneful overtones to the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria's reign there rings out one loud discordant note. It is the bitter protest made by the White Rose League, the legitimist or Stuart party again the Queen's sovereign rights. The Legitimist Kalender for 1897 is a publication issued at the expense of the White Rose League and edited by Marquis de Ruyvigny. The League has as its avowed object the "expulsion of the

usurping Hanoverians" and the placing of Mary of Bavaria, "rightful heir of the Stuarts," upon the throne. In January last the White Rose League marched in solemn procession to the statue of Charles I and laid thereon a memorial wreath, an act that no other Government in Europe, except that of Great Britain, would have tolerated. It is regarded as a fine example of the easy-going nature of the British Constitution that no attempt should be made to stay publication of the Legitimist Kalender for 1897, although it has been printed for the League in London itself.

This daring work, which is intended to mar the harmony of Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee, is simply an open defiance of British Monarchy, as by law established, a bold effort to show that Princess Mary, wife of Prince Ludwig of Bavaria, should rule over Great Britain and Ireland, in the room of Queen Victoria; and (appalling fact for fair American title-hunters!) a clear-cut assertion that half the peerage of England, Ireland and Scotland has no real right to the titles of which it boasts. But the Kalender goes even farther. Not satisfied with flouting England, it flings down the gauntlet to scores of other nations. It denies the right of republics to rule; refuses to acknowledge the independence of Brazil, of Lombardy or of Hawaii; and in dozens of places inserts, as rightful rulers, the names of persons far other than those now occupying thrones of those countries. In fact, the United States alone is allowed by the Marquis de Ruyvigny, chief editor of this remarkable book, to have rightfully shaken off the rule of another government.

The rightful sovereign of Great Britain and Ireland is described in the Kalender as "Mary IV of England, Ireland and Wales and III of Scotland; Queen by the grace of God; defender of the faith; born July 2, 1849; succeeded November 20, 1877; heir apparent, her son, Robert, Prince of Wales, born May 18, 1869; name of usurping ruler, Victoria, a princess of Hanover. "Mary IV" is the Princess Mary of Bavaria, head of the direct line of the Stuart heirs, a quiet lady, who, it is said, gravely discomfites all such efforts to give her absurd prominence. The "Robert, Prince of Wales," is her son, Prince Ruprecht Mary Luitpold, San Francisco Chronicle.

THERE MAY BE DELAY

Democratic Members of Committee Wish to See Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The Democratic members of the Finance Committee will not accept the proposition made by their Republican colleagues to allow the tariff bill to be reported direct to the Senate without passing through the hands of the full committee, and have so notified the Republican members. Senator White, a member of the Finance Committee, was asked his views regarding the matter, and is believed to have voiced the views of all the Democratic members in his reply. He said:

"I would be glad to gratify the personal inclinations of any Senator, but speaking for myself only, I am unable to perceive the propriety of such a course, and cannot acquiesce in it. When the bill is reported to the Senate the Democratic members ought to be able to immediately lay before their colleagues a comparatively full statement of the infirmities of the proposed measure. This cannot be done unless the subject is properly discussed in committee, and if examined there with care much labor will be saved when the proposition is submitted to the Senate. If the Democratic members are to be of any use on the committee it must be because they would be able to give this information."

Besides a fair presentation of the views of the minority may lead to immediate changes and improvement of the bill. If we consent to the adoption of the plan outlined by the Republican members it will be said that we have given away our case and are representing but half-hearted opposition. Such a scheme would be novel, would require explanation and cannot result favorably to public interest. If our public brethren have improved the bill so as to make it passably digestible they can afford to submit it to careful and conservative criticism in the committee-room. The country, of course, understands that the Republican members of the Finance Committee have had the bill since it passed the House, and the minority has interposed no obstruction and have not been in a position to intelligently examine a single schedule, and the situation will not be altered until the details of the measure are disclosed.

CANADA BALKED.

Preferential Tariff Duties May Not Be Enforced

MONTREAL, Can., April 27.—Considerable doubt is being expressed as to the success of the effort of the new Liberal Government to establish preferential tariff duties with Great Britain. The latter country now has "most favored nation" treaties with Germany, Belgium and other countries, which expressly provide that in none of the colonies of Great Britain shall the products of those countries be subject to higher import duties than the products of the United Kingdom.

The action of the Dominion Government in making a reduction in the duties on the goods coming from Great Britain has accordingly brought forth a protest from these other countries.

HALIFAX, N. S. April 26.—Today, after a three years' session, the fourth general election in Nova Scotia was held. On each occasion the Liberals have triumphed, today's victory for them being the most signal of all. Out of eighteen counties, sending thirty-eight members to the Assembly, the Conservatives succeeded in electing only five members—possibly six. The city of Halifax gives the largest Liberal majority ever polled by that party.

PINGREE MUST STAND TRIAL

Michigan's Governor Prosecuted to May He Be Acquitted

LANSING (Mich.) April 28. The Superior Court has decided that Governor Pingree must stand trial on a charge of malfeasance in office, preferred some time ago by James E. Tryon, a former secretary of the Detroit Fire Commission. While Mayor of De-

troit Pingree had Tryon arrested for conspiracy, but he was discharged on examination.

Pingree then proceeded against the Mayor for false imprisonment and malicious prosecution, but the trial court directed a verdict for Pingree. The court now grants a new trial of the cause, and that is how the Governor is called upon to defend himself upon the charge.

BROKEN-DOWN "CONSTITUTION."

Not Worth the Money Appropriated for Her Repair.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., April 21.—Work has not, as yet, been commenced on the frigate Constitution, authorized by Congress, when it appropriated \$80,000 to be expended in making her safe to tow to Boston. Those in authority claim that \$80,000 would not fit her to sea, and that it would cost more than the appropriation to make her watertight. It is extremely doubtful, say the yard officers, if she ever leaves the dry-dock. Dry rot has seriously affected her timbers. It is expected that the naval officers will refuse to tow her to Boston, unless she can be thoroughly repaired.

More Nominations.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The President today sent the following nominations to the Senate:

William R. Day of Ohio, to be Assistant Secretary of State.

Bellamy Storey of Ohio to be Minister to Belgium.

George M. Fisk of Ohio, to be second secretary of the Embassy of the United States at Berlin.

Huntington Wilson of Illinois, to be second secretary of the Legation at Tokyo, Japan.

Thomas R. Purnell, to be District Judge for the Eastern District of North Carolina.

Edward G. Bradford, to be District Judge for the District of Delaware.

Cassius M. Barnes of Oklahoma, to be Governor of Oklahoma Territory.

Frank C. Deckabach, to be Register of the Land Office at Olympia, Wash.

New Oceanie.

The Philadelphia Record says that the cost and expected speed of the Oceanic, the White Star liner, whose construction has just begun in the Queen's Island Yard, have both been greatly overrated. Her length will exceed that of the Great Eastern seven feet (not 25, as erroneously stated); her gross tonnage will exceed 17,000 tons, she will be propelled by three screws and the indicated horse-power will be about 45,000, or 15,000 for each set of engines, which cannot possibly give her a speed of 27 knots, as stated, although there is little doubt that this new ocean greyhound will greatly surpass all her predecessors in speed.

Color Photographs Shown.

NEW YORK, N. Y., April 21.—Some photographs in colors of nature were exhibited on Broadway today. They were taken in France by the recently discovered process of Villedieu Chasseigne of Paris, and while coloring media are used they are remarkably successful efforts in this new field of photography. All sorts of views are reproduced, and the most minute variations in color indicate the completed photograph. The color of the flesh, varying shades of foliage and colors of jewels or metals are distinctly shown.

Manitoba School Controversy.

MONTREAL, Quebec, April 25.—It is reported that Papal Ablegate Del Val has adversely decided the Government's settlement of the Manitoba school question. It is authoritatively stated tonight that the Minister of Public Works, Tarte, will on this account, champion the immediate dissolution of Parliament and appeal to the public to endorse the agreement entered into with the Manitoba authorities.

Unemployed on Rampage

STOCKTON, Cal., April 23.—The army of the unemployed has returned to Stockton. It had been in Lodi all day, and despite the earnest efforts of the citizens of that place to get the idle men to move eastward they sturdily refused to do so. At 10:30 o'clock this forenoon they seized a freight train that pulled into Lodi, and they are now on it. The men intend to remain on this train until they are arrested or taken on to the East, whither they claim they want to go.

MacLaren's Accusers Fall.

LONDON, April 28.—At the meeting of the Presbyterian Synod, held today at Sunderland, the Business Committee decided to reject the petition, containing charges of heresy, which had been presented against the Rev. John Watson, D. D. (Ian MacLaren).

EFFECT OF LEGISLATION.

Sugar Imports Into United States Have Increased.

The Louisiana Planter quotes the New York Shipping List in a statement of the increase in sugar importations because of the proposed change in the tariff, as follows:

The effect of the proposed increase in the tariff upon the market for both raw and refined sugars has been very noticeable, especially in regard to the former, the demand for which was stimulated by the desire to secure supplies before the full effect of the measure was felt. Under the influence of the increased demand, values of domestic refined sugars were forced up almost to a parity with what the importation of the same would have justified. Jobbers then seeing little to be gained by purchasing ahead of requirements fell back upon their old policy of buying in small quantities as their trade demanded, and this week there were two reductions averaging 10 per cent. Values of the raw article were advanced also, but comparatively little business resulted from the tariff reduction, as refiners depended largely upon their own imports for supplies. A decline to \$2.22c for 96 degree test centrifugal followed the reductions in refined. Beginning with the week ending March 18, receipts of raw sugar

have continually exceeded those of last year, as the following table shows:

Tons.

1897. 1896.

Week ending March 18. 39,359 28,193

Week ending March 25. 25,175 38,724

Week ending April 1. 15,900 40,721

Week ending April 8. 70,379 27,524

Week ending April 14. 69,261 30,619

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Week ending April 8. 70,379 27,524

Week ending April 14. 69,261 30,619

Until the April 8 period the aggregate receipts from January 1 to the date mentioned were less than for corresponding periods in 1896, the decrease being as follows: March 18, 43,123 tons; March 25, 56,672 tons; April 1, 37,493 tons; but the enormous receipts during the seven days ending April 8 more than made up the difference and showed a balance of 5,362 tons in favor of the 1897 period, while the following week brought up the increase over 1896 to 38,642 tons.

Arrivals of refined sugars for the same time have increased also, the amounts being 17,735 tons for 1897, and 13,172 tons last year, a difference of 4,561 tons.

If the extensive preparations now under way for cultivating sugar beets are carried out, the largely increased crop of domestic beet sugar next autumn will naturally cause a proportionate decrease of the imports of foreign raw sugar. If the proposed tariff on raw is maintained, it is predicted that sugar beets will be the leading crop of the Western and Pacific Coast States. There are now seven beet-sugar factories in the United States in successful operation, and four or five more are either building or have been projected. The fact that so many new factories are to be started proves conclusively that the beet-sugar industry has been a success, and that capitalists are willing to invest money in the business. The production of beet sugar in the United States last year was 40,000 tons, which is double the yield of 1893. The Western enthusiasts say they will not stop until the whole consumption of sugar is produced in the United States. They rely, of course, upon a satisfactory tariff duty, and that is where the "if" comes in. The farmers of nearly all the Western States are eager to enter upon the cultivation of sugar beets as a welcome change from unprofitable grain crops; but factories must be built capable of handling the beets grown, and capitalists are directing attention to that channel of investment in the hope of receiving sufficient encouragement from the Government.

TRAMWAYS ACCIDENT.

Young Man Collides With Telephone Pole and is Severely Cut.

William Mass, a visitor, met with a painful accident while riding in on a tram car from Waikiki last night. He boarded the car at the terminus, and, being crowded, he stood on the foot rest, which runs along the side. A few minutes afterward Mass started to walk along the rest, in order to pay his fare, but before getting to the front platform his head came in contact with a telephone pole, resulting in an ugly flesh wound on his cheek and another in the back of his head, where he struck the ground. He was picked up by some passengers and taken to his home. Besides the wounds on his head, Mr. Mass suffered considerably from injury to his spine.

REPAIRS SKILFULLY EXECUTED.

Waltham Watches Wholesale or Retail.

No. 507 KING ST.

HONOLULU, H. I.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

A Department of Electrical Engineering

MONTREAL, Quebec, April 25.—It is reported that Papal Ablegate Del Val has adversely decided the Government's settlement of the Manitoba school question. It is authoritatively stated tonight that the Minister of Public Works, Tarte, will on this account, champion the immediate dissolution of Parliament and appeal to the public to endorse the agreement entered into with the Manitoba authorities.

THAT STATEMENT

Answer to Mr. Spreckels' Inter-
view on Hawaii.

WAS PROBABLY MISINFORMED

Some Statistics Are In-
correct.

Oxnard Has Not Sold His Beet
Sugar Interests in
California.

The "Financial Letter" answers some of the statements made by Mr. Claus Spreckels in the San Francisco papers on Hawaiian affairs. The "Financial Letters" article is in part as follows: Mr. Spreckels says: "At the present time the balance of trade between the United States and Hawaii is \$8,000,000 per annum, and no effort is made by the Hawaiian Government to encourage more trading with the United States. On the contrary, everything that is done tends to the encouragement of trade with other countries—notably Canada, Germany and England. They have even withdrawn the subsidy formerly paid to the Oceanic Steamship Company, an American line which has done more to develop the islands than any other transportation company."

Commenting upon this statement, it is clearly shown by official and well established data, that from 1875 to 1896, the American net profits under the operations of the treaty amounted to over thirty-four million and a half dollars. It is true that the Hawaiian Government has withdrawn the subsidy to the Oceanic Steamship Company, but for cogent reasons foreign to the present issue. He further states:

"I noticed a statement in one of the local papers that our commerce with Hawaii was a great factor in giving employment to American vessels, and that the American shipping engaged in this traffic has a valuation of \$18,000,000. Any one who will take the trouble to look over the Custom house records can learn for himself that the value of all vessels carrying between this port and Hawaii will not exceed \$2,000,000."

The advocates of reciprocity have never claimed that the value of shipping engaged in the Hawaiian trade is more than \$3,136,000, but it is a fact that the Oceanic Steamship Company, of which Mr. Spreckels represents the controlling interest, has a capital of two and a half million dollars, of which \$1,812,500 has been actually paid in. Add this to the value of the large number of Pacific Coast vessels, and ships owned on the Atlantic Coast, which have participated in transportation benefits and the aggregate will largely exceed the figures quoted. We must therefore infer that Mr. Spreckels on this point also has either been misquoted or misinformed."

Referring to his contention that the Watsonville and Salinas factories will be able to supply sugar enough to meet the demands of the Pacific coast, and as far East as Chicago, it might be well for him to inform the public when such an event will take place, for he must be aware that the most ardent advocates of the beet sugar industry regard this event to be very far distant.

Mr. Spreckels makes the further statement that more refineries will be established in California to foster the beet sugar industry, which is presumably to be brought about by the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty. When the fact is considered that Mr. Spreckels has admitted that the Sugar Trust has now an interest in the Watsonville factory, and that this factory is selling its products to the Western Sugar Refinery, of which one-half is owned and controlled by the Trust, it is logical in the light of the past operations of the same Trust that they will encourage the erection of independent refineries, and thus curtail their own earnings." He speaks of the employment in California of additional thousands of people, but there is every surety that if the Trust follows the methods which it has adopted in the East, namely, the employment of foreign labor in their refineries at lowest living wages, that such a class would be of little, if any, benefit to California.

He has apparently forgotten that several of the beet sugar factories now in operation in California, are employing Chinese labor, while there are thousands of white men looking for work. His statement that the profits of the Hawaiian plantations are diverted to the amount of \$15,000,000 into the pockets of English and Germans can be refuted, not only by the official figures, given in Commissioner Blount's report to the United States Congress, but also by the books of the various companies paying dividends in this city. Take, for instance, the company of which he is president, the Hutchinson Sugar Company, and whose monthly dividends are paid in this city to the shareholders, comprising widows and orphans, whose little capital has been invested upon the belief that any venture in which he is interested is a secure one, and who may be ruined if his efforts to abrogate the Hawaiian Treaty are successful. It has clearly been shown that out of the total of \$32,000,000 invested in sugar plantations of the Hawaiian Republic, that American citizens and others of American descent own \$25,000,000.

OXNARD HAS NOT SOLD OUT.
He retains his factory and is still opposed to Hawaii.

WASHINGTON April 21.—"Although Spreckels has sold an interest in his factory at Watsonville to the Sugar Trust, I do not think the latter will secure control of the beet-sugar

production on the Coast. The China factory has not been sold, nor has even an offer for any of its stock been received by myself or any of the stockholders."

Henry T. Oxnard, president of the China factory, so stated his position yesterday, after reading an interview with Spreckels, printed this morning, telling of the success of the secretary of the trust, Seales, on the Coast. Oxnard continued: "The China factory, owned by myself, my brothers and Messrs. Cutting of New York, will continue to be run as an independent refinery. In addition, the Anaheim factory, when finished, I think will not be sold. The Alvarado concern, owned by San Francisco people, is not for sale, I understand. The only other beet-sugar factories in the country are two owned by us in Nebraska, a small one in Wisconsin, which started this year, and one of small capacity in New Mexico. Whether these latter could be bought I do not know, but they would cut little figure in controlling the production of the country, at any event."

Oxnard, who is opposing the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty, as a representative of the beet-sugar producers of the United States, is hopeful that the Senate committee will act on this subject in the pending tariff bill. He predicts that there will be no more capital put into the beet-sugar business in California unless this treaty, which he thinks places in direct competition so great a quantity of free sugar produced at so slight a margin over the beet sugar, and thus hinders the progress of development, is abrogated.

CHINESE IN BEET FIELDS.

Trouble Over Asiatic Laborers in California.

SANTA ANA, Cal., April 25.—The little sugar beet town of Alamitos, in this county, promises a genuine sensation if the 50 Chinese who have been imported by the beet sugar company to thin beets do not pack up bag and baggage and seek pastures new. During the past week the beet company could not secure help enough in the beet fields, and consequently brought half a hundred Chinese from Los Angeles and set them to work. Today the Mongolians were ordered to leave by an organization of white laborers or suffer the consequences.

Sheriff Nichols was sent for, but when he arrived everything was quiet. It is believed, however, that unless the Chinese leave there will be a repetition of the trouble at Chino some time ago. The beet company people say they only want their work done, and if white men can be secured they will gladly give them the preference, but if they cannot be secured Chinese will be employed and protected in their work at all hazards.

TO RAISE SUGAR BEET.
Capitalists Organized to Operate in Northwestern Ohio.

TOLEDO, Ohio, April 26.—Five local capitalists have organized the Toledo Sugar-Beet Company, with a paid-up capitalization of \$400,000, for the sugar-refining business and cultivation of the sugar beet in Northwestern Ohio. The names of the capitalists are withheld pending the filing of the incorporation papers, but one of them who admitted the company's formation, said: "The new company has been carefully studying the soil conditions of Northwestern Ohio, and the Agricultural Bureau has furnished us experimental reports to the effect that our soil and seasons are both admirably adapted to sugar-beet cultivation."

It is also said that an expert from Oxnard's California refinery has given the company all the necessary information regarding the construction of a plant.

WILL HE GO TO PRISON?

Sugar Trust Chapman's Fate Rests With the District Attorney

WASHINGTON, April 27.—No action has yet been taken by District Attorney Davis toward enforcing the sentence passed upon Elverton Chapman, the contumacious Sugar Trust witness, who was sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 and to be imprisoned for 30 days. The District Attorney has not yet had an opportunity to read the decision of the Supreme Court, denying the petition for release, as the opinion has not been released by the Court. It is thought that Davis will enforce the sentence. A petition from a man who had just fitted up a coffee saloon at the leper settlement, on Molokai, asked:

1. That the goods for the saloon be carried to Kalawao by the Board of Health wagon free of charge.

2. That he be allowed to gather firewood on the land of the Board of Health, and that this be paid for at the rate set by the board.

The matter was referred to Superintendent Meyers.

A request from the V. M. C. A. asking that Secretary H. E. Coleman be allowed to visit the leper settlement with the board on its next visit to Molokai, for the purpose of organizing a branch association, was read. It was the sense of the meeting that answering all such requests be kept until later.

It was moved, seconded and carried that Dr. Alvarez present to the board during the first week of each month a report on the condition of affairs at the Kalalau receiving station.

A petition from T. Ahlo, asking permission to open a Chinese cemetery in Hamakua, was referred to the general agent of the Board of Health on Kauai.

May 28th was set as the date of starting for the Molokai leper settlement on the regular semi-annual visit.

The board spoke favorably on the subject of allowing the press representatives to visit Molokai.

Dr. Day asked for information regarding the Kaihal Maru Japanese at the quarantine station. They had been there 30 days, and 16 days had elapsed since the last case of smallpox appeared.

The board instructed Dr. Day to give the Japanese their freedom at the expiration of the usual 18 days, in case no further sickness should appear.

At 1 p.m. the board went into executive session.

ALMOST A PARADOX.

The longest way around is sometimes the shortest way. Some years ago two English ships were repairing a telegraph cable near Bombay. The two ships were half a mile apart, one of them holding the shore end of the cable in close communication with Bombay, the other having the sea end, which was connected with Aden. It became necessary for the two ships to communicate with each other. This was done by one of them telegraphing to Bombay and thence to Aden, and the other from Aden around to Bombay. Thus a speed of sending messages as a half mile they were sent around by a route nearly 7,000 miles in length.

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WASHINGTON April 21.—"Al-

HEALTH QUESTION

Discussed by the Board in Weekly Session.

WILL VISIT MOLOKAI MAY 28TH

Dr. Monsarrat Reports on Tuberculosis.

Dr. Wood, Health Agent and Port Physician—Press Representatives Will Visit Molokai.

At the regular weekly session of the Board of Health yesterday afternoon, there were present the following: President Smith, Drs. Wood, Day, Monsarrat, Howard, Alvarez; Messrs. C. B. Reynolds, C. A. Brown and D. Kelipio. Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

President Smith pointed out the necessity of appointing some one to act in the capacity of port physician during the absence of Dr. Day in Japan, on business of the Government. He also referred to the fact that sometimes Dr. Day found it impossible to go out to foreign vessels, and thought it no more than right that a deputy be appointed.

President Smith then suggested, and the suggestion was put into the form of motion, that Dr. Wood be appointed an agent of the Board of Health and port physician, to act during Dr. Day's absence and at any other time that his services might be found necessary.

In regard to quarantine questions, President Smith suggested that the matter of fumigating cargoes be left to the discretion of the port physician and executive officer of the board.

Dr. Day, upon being asked if he would be ready to start on his trip to Japan on the Doric, answered in the affirmative.

President Smith announced that he and Dr. Day had accompanied Mr. F. S. Dodge to the proposed cemetery site. Mr. Dodge will make a survey of the place on behalf of the Survey Department. The extreme lower part of the property is not suitable for cemetery purposes, being much cut up with small gulches. On the property above, there is abundant space for a cemetery. It is necessary, first to get the area of the property before proceeding further. President Smith stated that he had asked Mr. Dodge to get the elevation of the land, with reference to getting water on the place.

Dr. Monsarrat made a verbal report to the board in reference to the examination of cattle for tuberculosis, to the effect that the examination in one of the dairies of the city had been about completed. Those in charge had finished with 26 cows. Of these, 11 had been slaughtered, and lesions of the lungs and glands had been formed in each case on post-mortem examination.

A part of the diseased portion of each animal had been saved and given to Dr. Alvarez to be put in alcohol.

Dr. Alvarez had been studying the soil conditions of Northwestern Ohio, and the Agricultural Bureau has furnished us experimental reports to the effect that our soil and seasons are both admirably adapted to sugar-beet cultivation.

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OFFICERS' CLUB.

Rooms in Military Headquarters

Prettily Fitted Up.

The club rooms of the officers

Hawaiian Gazette

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY MAY 14, 1897

LABOR DATA.

An evening contemporary, with a quiet side slap at Commissioner Fitzgerald's efforts to send white labor to this country, suggests that there are already thousands of white laborers here who form an unemployed multitude. It is also pointedly remarked that the conditions respecting both pay and treatment are of such a disagreeable nature as to cause this unemployed multitude to shun work up on the plantations. Our contemporary makes a pretty bold statement and we are by no means inclined to believe that it can furnish data to prove its case. The unemployed multitude is not very much in evidence unless Japanese students are figured in the lot. We deny the statement on the same authority that it is made—the opinion of three of four men, possibly more.

Before individual opinions go forth and are accepted as fact we would suggest that the Labor Commission give the matter attention and secure positive data. It cannot be denied that the people of this country are very much in the dark regarding the conditions of labor.

The number at work on the plantations is known also the number of contract and free laborers, but outside the plantations a blissful ignorance of exact conditions exists that might be classed as criminal ignorance. There has been no study of the situation, no investigation that probed into the details of the labor market outside the plantations. One man says the country is full of unemployed labor and another says it is not. Appearances favor the statement of the latter, but while men continue to deal in generalities they can prove nothing.

The Labor Commission has been appointed and sufficient time has elapsed for the members to have begun their task. We trust that the absence of Mr. Armstrong will not be considered cause for delay. The majority of the Commission is here and there is no reason why the work should not be started promptly.

The assertion that Mr. Fitzgerald will recruit his laboring forces from Castle Garden graduates, not from real, respectable American labor is a bugbear raised with an intent to do injury, before an honest trial has been given. The same statement was made in California when Mr. Fitzgerald began his work there. He was told that white labor had been tried and proved a failure, that the men who came from the ranks of the unemployed were low lived tramps and good-for-nothings generally. Mr. Fitzgerald proved however, that the secret of previous failures was in the selection of the men. By careful selection, by turning away the tramps and sending to the ranches real respectable laborers, he made a success of the move ment. Until proved otherwise, Hawaii has reason to expect the same treatment from Mr. Fitzgerald. The worst criminal is supposed to be innocent until he is proved guilty. Certainly the good intentions of the California Commission of Labor should be given the same chance even by his worst enemies. If a spark of fairness exists among them "it can't be done" in behalfs of this community let them show a little of it.

JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES

In a recent interview which a representative of this paper had with Minister Shimamura, he said that his government had always

taken the view that Hawaii is a ward, so to speak, of Japan's great friend and neighbor, the United States. Similar statements and intimations from Japanese representatives at home and in Washington have, from time to time, appeared and are tantamount to official denials of any thought on their part of attempting to interfere with Hawaiian affairs. It may be taken for granted then that idle rumors of this kind must be dismissed; and, therefore, the Hawaiian Government can approach the recent difficulties without fear, and with entire candor.

We must not be unmindful of the fact that the United States has stood as a kind of guardian of Japan, since her entrance into the great family of nations. From the time of Commodore Perry, the great naval diplomat and Townsend Harris, the first United States Consul-General, to the present day, America's representatives in Japan have stood as a bulwark against the rapacity and domineering spirit of certain European nations. And now that Japan has grown strong; that through many trials and tribulations and mortifications she is amply able to assert her independence, and to brook no interference with her domestic affairs, she will not forget the kind offices of the nation that befriended her when she was weak.

TROUBLES IN TRANSVAAL.

Time, the universal panacea for political troubles, is not doing its usual good work in the Transvaal. In fact the relations between the Uitlander and the Boer are quite as unpleasant as in the days immediately following the Jameson raid and rumors of war are obtaining ever increasing currency. Facts brought out in the investigation of Dr. Jameson's action were not of a character to counteract the idea that the British colonial officers were entirely uninterested in the attack upon President Kruger and his sturdy followers. The Jameson raid is admitted on all sides as a most colossal blunder.

On the other hand there seems to be no disposition to forget the past and submit quietly to the arbitrary ruling of the Boer republic.

The transfer of British troops to the Transvaal, as well as rumors regarding British control of Delagoa bay serve to keep the Boers on their mettle, ever watchful for intrigues of British citizens and British officials.

It seems hardly probable that the present condition can long exist. The present high tension of feeling is causing the contending factions to go to extremes. Ruin to business interests is the natural resultant and when pocket books are touched the trouble usually begins in earnest. President Kruger is not pursuing a magnanimous course of action and we do not know that it could be expected in view of his previous experiences. Self preservation is the first law of nature.

Fear of the designs of Great Britain is at the bottom of the difficulty and the Englishmen of South Africa seem to be responsible for keeping this suspicion alive. The trend of English expression is, how to overthrow Boer rule, not how to pacify the anti-British sentiment. No less an authority than Sir James Sievewright announces that concessions to Afrikanders have their limits. A correspondent of the London Economist asserts that the inability to seem reforms is due to a lack of cohesion of British capitalists interested in mining. These people wrangle among themselves, sometimes supporting the republic and sometimes condemning it.

On the whole it is not to be wondered that the hard headed Boers become suspicious of the mining interests and form mistaken ideas of British intentions. The Boers are kept at fighting pitch and the following from a

Pretoria publication is fair proof that a trial of strength would be received as a satisfactory solution of the difficulty: "We have tried to be civil, but civility is evidently thrown away upon them. Luckily we are better prepared for a struggle than ever before. We have rifles enough and ammunition enough at Pretoria to arm every Afrikander in the Cape Colony, while in 1880 we were forced to rely, in many instances, upon the ammunition we could take from the enemy. We are convinced that England can not hope to make an impression with less than 60,000 men—and that is more than England can spare."

BEET SUGAR AND WHITE LABOR.

The occasional reports from California that Asiatics have been given employment in the sugar beet fields is not altogether pleasant food for thought on the part of those in this country seeking to secure a larger proportion of white laborers on the plantations. Some of our good citizens seem to think the action of California justifies us in shouting across the water, "You're no better than we are, what yer givin' us." The temptation in this direction is of course a strong one.

The beet sugar magnates are simply giving a practical illustration that they are sharp after the dollars and cents; that their howl for the greater protection of a new and growing industry is based quite as much on their desire to fill their own pockets with coin as the love of the dear people. If these same beet sugar men happened to have their money invested in Hawaiian plantations they would be no more anxious for white laborers than some of our own planters are: they are inspired with the spirit of the age—get money; they have demonstrated the remarkable inconsistency which every large money gatherer believes to be one of the undisputable rights of a free born American citizen: they have shown the people who are watching them that their love for "the dear people" varies according to the amount of money that can be garnered from many into the pockets of a few specially favored individuals.

All this is clearly evident to the men who stop to think twice. At the same time the short comings of Californians are no argument for the same thing to be repeated in Hawaii. The people here can get what satisfaction they may from the foolishness of narrow minded men in other countries, but that doesn't help the situation. The pot may call the kettle black, but that by no means cleans the pot.

By employing Asiatics the beet sugar men of the United States are simply knocking in the head one of their great and glorious arguments against the annexation of Hawaii. We have no sympathy to waste upon the beet sugar men in this case. We have believed their arguments against annexation to be prompted by selfish and dishonest motives. Now we know it and are quite willing that others should know it. But all this has very little bearing upon the white labor movement in Hawaii. Annexation or no annexation, treaty or no treaty this country has a problem of citizenship to face.

All the mistakes of all the beet sugar barons on this mundane planet cannot wipe out the fact that our industrial policy must be changed if this country is to be saved from the aggressive and progressive Asiatic. Because some Germans want to send American civilization and American labor to the dominion bowwows furnishes no reason why Hawaii should fall into the same trap. The dishonesty and duplicity of American beet sugar advocates

ought not and will not be accepted as a proper example for the people of Hawaii.

The Hilo papers are making numerous pointed remarks concerning a prominent Government employee who made himself conspicuous by offering an insult to the President of the Republic. We are not disposed to condemn a man for his personal opinions. When a man is honest and stands by his friends and his principles he is deserving of the highest respect from enemies as well as friends. But the individual whose opinions vary according to the views of the persons with whom he is for the time being associated, changing with every political wind that blows, that person should be branded as a renegade, not to be trusted in any camp. If the statements of the Hilo papers are true the individual referred to ought to have honor enough to resign his position. If he does not know when to get out he should be kicked out.

Better deal with a sworn enemy than a man who seeks to shroud his malicious spirit under the cloak of friendship. This Government can afford to declare honesty of political opinion at a premium. There is no employee in any Government whose place cannot be filled as well if not better by some other person.

Improvements on the bicycle seem to be without end and in no place is the increase more in evidence than the United States. According to Cassier's Magazine approximately 300 patents for cycles had been issued from the patent office up to 1876. During this year invention revived on account of the excellent exhibit of English cycles at the Centennial Exhibition. Since 1876, over four thousand cycle patents have been granted in the United States, and nearly or quite one-half of this number have been issued since 1890. In 1890, one assistant examiner of patents was able to dispose of all applications that were filed. In November, 1896, it required the labor of eight expert assistant examiners to handle the applications for cycles, and even with this force working at them, there have been lately one thousand applications constantly on hand awaiting action. At the present time, it is said, no country in the world is granting so many patents for cycles and cycle improvements as the United States.

As the time approaches for the Annual Convention of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor to be held this year in San Francisco, the local societies ought to take steps to secure a good sized delegation to represent Hawaii. Of all the religious or political gatherings held in the United States there is no convention that attracts more attention or yields a more mighty power for good than this annual assembling of young people. It is the convention of the year, representing as it does the wide awake spirit of the nation, a broadening of religious thought and the activity of young men and young women in spreading the uplifting influence of the broad principles on which the true church of Christ is founded. Hawaii has several branch societies and is in duty bound to be represented by more than two or three stray delegates. It will be a great many years before the convention will be again held in a city of the far West.

Judge Hart takes this paper to task for not numbering the United States among the nations that look upon Turkish crimes with indifferent complacency. The sin of the United States may be equal to that of the powers of Europe, but it is worth while to remember that American beet sugar advocates

should the United States attempt

to bring the Sublime Porte to time it would be forced to face the assembled powers of Europe. Another fact worth noticing in this connection is the absence of the American flag and American troops on Cretan soil. While Americans may have declined to fight the Turk, they have never prevented any effort to throw off the Turkish yoke. The American policy has always been one of strict neutrality.

The New York Legislature has appropriated a million dollars for the purchase of additional lands in the Adirondack mountains, which insures the scheme of a great forest park in New York State. The real object of the Adirondack park is to preserve from spoilation the great water shed of the Atlantic slope. The State has already purchased over 700,000 acres and the last appropriation will enable the purchase of 500,000 more, the total cost of the park figuring several millions of dollars. The value of this immense region for park purposes is

a mere bagatelle when compared with the protection of the great water sheds. In how many of the American States the devastating hand of the lumbermen has ruined the water supply for vast farming sections. The people of this country should keep a watchful eye on the forests.

Japanese citizens who ought to know what they are talking about state that their Government is prepared to take measures to put a stop to the indiscriminate immigration of Japanese laborers to this country. This may or may not be true but it is worthy of consideration on the part of our Government officials. Even in diplomatic circles it is often times true that more can be gained by an open discussion of the situation than by a game of bluff. Certain it is that Japan has no fear of Hawaii and this country cannot expect assistance from the United States if proved to be on the wrong side of the argument. Future developments will prove the honesty of Japan's assertion that it has no designs on Hawaii. When the difficulties now in hand have been settled, it is to be hoped that a more satisfactory understanding regarding immigration may be reached.

The Boston Traveler, one of the old time conservative Republican journals of Massachusetts is now numbered among the papers that

have come out strongly against the anarchy of capital. This revolt in the midst of the theoretical capitalistic Bostonians is a significant straw on the sea of American politics. It shows that even in the hot bed of conservatives, the people are beginning to ponder over the outcome of the present policy that assists in piling up immense fortunes to benefit a small minority.

It appears that this paper misinterpreted Judge Hart's meaning in the letter published in a previous issue. That gentleman explains our shortcoming more fully in another column. We see no occasion for continuing the controversy and will close our side of the case with the statement that we are all poor sinners and are not prepared to figure European statesmen as exceptions to the rule. We will leave our religious contemporaries to fight its own battles.

HAWAII JOURNAL.

The dispatch of the Philadelphia is a wise precaution. Her arrival will encourage the Hawaiian Government to stand its ground and will be a notification to the Japanese that in certain contingencies the little republic of the Pacific will not stand alone—Boston Journal.

President McKinley desires to postpone action upon the Hawaiian annexation question until after the tariff bill is out of the way. He does not wish any diversions, and the treaty will be withheld until toward the end of the present session. It is to be hoped that

the question will be fully discussed before action is taken. It would seem that we already have all the territory we need.—News, Burlington, Vt.

There are plenteous indications that if the United States does not save Hawaii from Japan, Great Britain will.—Boston Journal.

Hawaii doesn't know where she stands at all, these days. A Honolulu attorney, now on his way to Washington, declares that there is grave apprehension in the Islands that the present reciprocity treaty will be abrogated by the McKinley administration, and if it is, the Islands will be ruined, commercially, unless the United States annexes them.—Boston Globe.

Japan is an island empire. With no hold on the mainland, she has already annexed Formosa, and looks upon the Pacific as her natural field of extension. Save for acquiring, however, the great Chinese island, her growth of ocean interests has largely taken the form of sending out great bodies of emigrants to islands in the possession of European and other powers. Those enterprises are almost equivalent to colonies for her, since they give her markets for her produce and employment for her ships.

Accordingly, when Hawaii restricts this policy she touches Japan in one of her most cherished undertakings. What will come out of it remains to be seen; but the recent incident may become a demonstration to us that we cannot have rights over Hawaii without also assuming responsibilities.—New York Sun.

No doubt this plan (Representative Spalding's) would suit Mr. Dole and the "little handful" who compose his oligarchy much better than the other one if they could only be sure of keeping the upper hand in a full-fledged State of the Union. Two senatorships would be delicious plums for Dole and one of his associates. The arrangement would be agreeable to the Jingos, Senators, too, as they could count upon the co-operation of the distinguished Senators from Hawaii.

But Americans who look at things soberly will want to know what we would gain by getting territorial jurisdiction over the Islands to compensate us for taking in a population, not over 2 per cent of whom have any comprehension of our republican institutions.

They will want to know whether the acquisition is likely to be worth the trouble and the cost of keeping. They will want some good reason to reconcile them to so radical a departure from the policy which this country has pursued ever since the adoption of the Constitution.—Chronicle, Chicago, Ill.

Whatever the character of the disquiet which seems to call for the presence of an American warship at the Islands, the desire of the people for closer relations with this country will not tend to minimize it. Before long this Government will have to determine what character our supervision of the country is to assume. It is not the part of good statesmanship to let the matter drift along until some unexpected incident compels instant decision. If it is to the interest of the United States to accept the responsibility, it should come to that conclusion and leave the question open to the freest and most unequivocal determination by the people. The American interests naturally and even commendably seek to have the Islands annexed, and there is every reason to believe they are sincere in assuming popular sentiment to be with them, but it must be kept in view that all our information on the subject comes by means which would be apt to unconsciously affect it favorably. It is a very serious step to take, and its responsibilities would be increased if there should be any widespread dissatisfaction at the annexation.—Post-Intelligencer, Seattle, Wash.

Jury Disagreed.

In the Boyd-Gandell breach-of-promise case, the jury remained out until 12:30 this morning, and then announced that they could not agree. It is said the jury stood 8 to 3.

Sleep

Induced by the use of coca, opiate or narcotic compounds is bad, decidedly bad. It undermines the health and shatters the constitution and the patient is steadily growing into a worse condition—often resulting in the terrible slavery and misery of the cocaine and opium habit. Sleep induced by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla may not come as quickly, but it comes more surely, permanently and is

Sweet

And refreshing because it is realized through nature's great restoring and rejuvenating channel—purified, vitalized and enriched blood. This feeds the nerves with life-giving energy and builds up the system and constitution from the very foundation of all health and life—the blood—pure, rich, red blood.

Refreshing

"I was generally run down last spring, appetite was poor and I could not sleep. Hood's Sarsaparilla built me right up, gave good appetite and I was soon able to get a good night's rest." G. F. WHITNEY, Merchant, Yeomans St., Ionia, Michigan.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists \$1.

Hood's Pills easy to operate. 25 cents.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

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We are now prepared to show the
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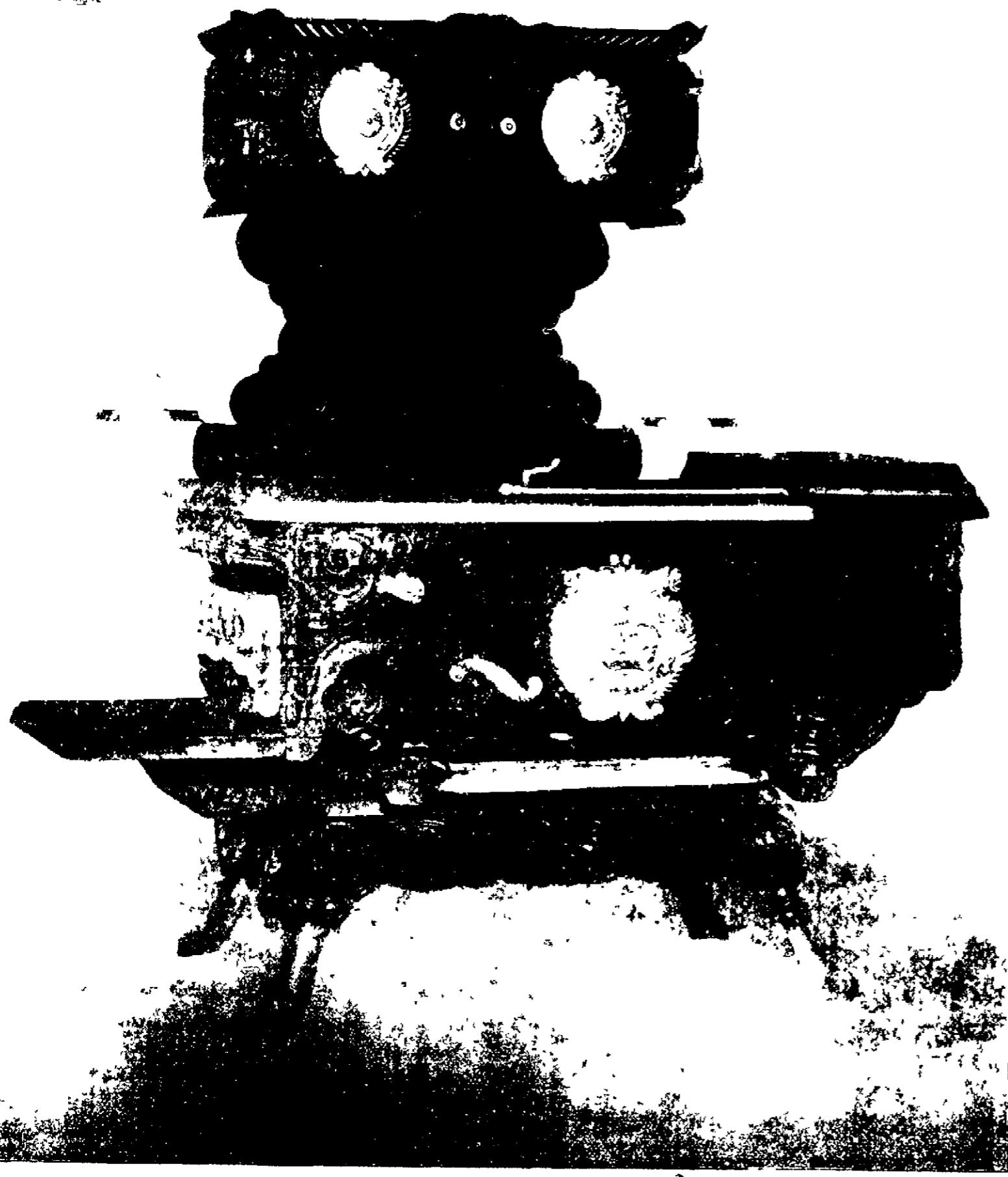
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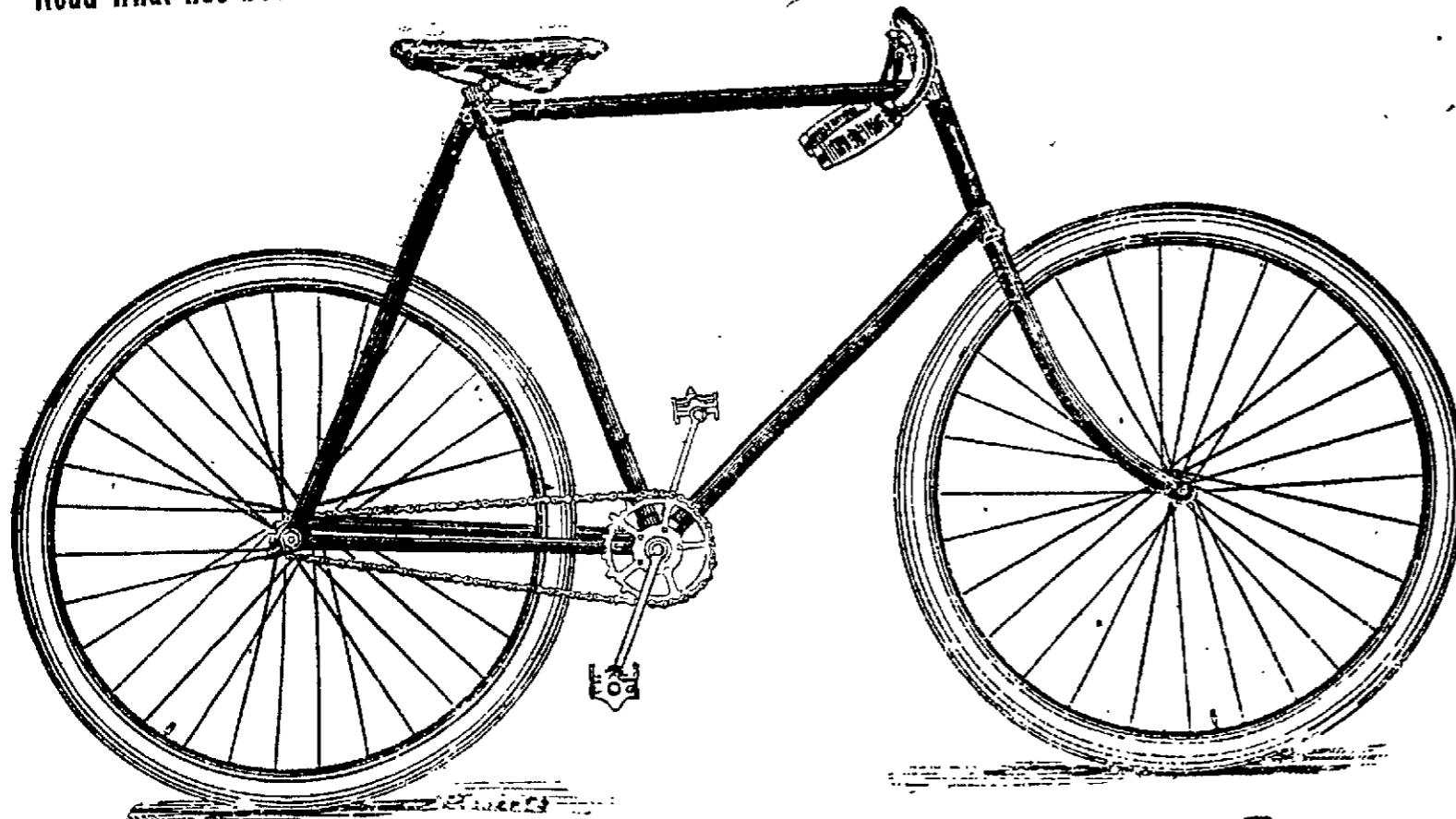
A LONG TRAIL

OF THE

CRIMSON RIM

LEADS TO SUCCESS

Read what has been done on a SYRACUSE BICYCLE and stands to-day as America's unbeaten record:



Crimson Rim Quality

is the supreme embodiment of the best in BICYCLES. It has not been produced "in a hurry," it is not a hasty-scurry outcome of assembling machine parts. This famous quality is the fruit of the yearly experiments and the rigid tests and the useful improvements which always distinguished the SYRACUSE.

J. T. WATERHOUSE

AGENTS FOR THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, HONOLULU, H. I.

QUEEN STREET, DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

PINGREE'S PLAN

The Potato Patch a Success in Detroit.

Poor People Got Food and Incidentally They Made Some Money.

The success which has attended the operation of Mayor, now Governor, Pingree's "Poor People's Potato Patch Plan," as it was feebly called, surprised even the sanguine philanthropists of Detroit. The scheme has now come to be well known. A late San Jose Mercury gives the following account of the financial end of it:

DETROIT, Mich., April 2.—The Pingree potato patch scheme is still marching on. This is literally true; for this season the Mayor-Governor of Michigan has called to his aid the Salvation Army to co-operate with his potato patch. They were hot to do so, and the novel spectacle of potatoes and salvation will be seen and heard in Detroit's vacant lots.

The potato patch, to those who have only heard the name, without knowing the facts, sounds wild and chimerical if not absolutely foolish. But those who come to Detroit to ridicule it remain to admire. Many have gone away, leaving subscriptions for the "potato patch plan."

Like all Western cities, Detroit has in its boundaries much vacant land. Acre after acre has been planted, which in all probability, will not be built upon for years, for the desires of the land speculators have outstripped the growth of the city. It was in the spring of 1891 that Mr. Pingree first cast longing glances on these unused acres, and, grasping the idea that if only the idle people and this idle land could be brought together, the city's poor fund, at least, would be speedily supplied to the land owners for land and to others for voluntary contribution, in order to buy seed and plow the ground.

The plan worked and the poor people took hold. Though the rainfalls were heavy at first the right time intermixed with the proper amount, making it easier to get access to the soil, the people began to pasture land for their gardens and gardens for their people.

baseball clubs—laugh out a rich harvest of potatoes, beans, cabbage and corn.

The next year the city treasury assisted. The success of 1894 was repeated in 1895 and again in 1896. But while in 1894 the entire cost was met by voluntary contributions, those of 1895 and 1896 were paid for by the city, \$9,000 having been placed in the estimates for these years.

And well it paid. The entire sum thus far expended for the potato patches reaches nearly \$11,000, while the retail market value of the crops at the time they were used is estimated at the goodly sum of \$32,000 over and above the cost. And it is now thought that if the Pingree plan of giving people a chance to earn their own living had not been in operation, at least \$50,000 would have been necessary to be contributed from public and private sources to stave off actual starvation, while now the poor earn enough to make them comfortable and keep them off the streets.

Plans for the present year are well under way, and these are much more ambitious than anything heretofore attempted. Mayor Pingree estimates that there are at least 6,000 acres of arable land within the city's limits which can be utilized, to say nothing of the other thousands in the suburbs.

The part which the Salvation Army will take in the work will be to hunt out and solicit the use of good vacant lots. They will see to it that the plowing is well done with the money appropriated by the city and by private contribution. They will distribute the seed and keep account of the seedling, and will see to it that each family does its allotted amount of cultivation.

They, in return, are at liberty—indeed, are expected—to bring their usual salvation methods into the potato patches and to convert the people to the music of the plowshare and the tap of the hoe.

Songs are being selected for the use of the "farmers," and you may expect to hear musical adaptations of "Pull for the Shore" and "Only an Armor-Bearer" made applicable and local to "Hoe Along the Row" and "Only a Seed-Bearer."

No business operation has ever succeeded longer than the "Pingree potato patch plan." No other way of enabling people to earn their own living has attracted such widespread and universal notice. It has called the attention of the civilized world to a great economic truth that the poor of the cities are not poor from choice or from distinction to work, but from the impossibility of getting employment, that they are subject to a hard and unnatural life, the hoarding of broken collars, and a life and further that much worse than that now requires great exertion to never earn less than \$10 a week, and never even if people work hard, have access to the soil, which owned much of its prosperity to his efforts.

appeared in the inaugural parade. The very urchins in the streets vociferated "potatoes" at him. And he liked it, too.

But the potato patch scheme does not stop at the soliciting of land from its owners. Mr. Pingree has recommended that the city buy land adjacent to Detroit and have it fenced and provided with inexpensive storerooms for tools, seeds, etc., with an intelligent overseer or superintendent. Then the work which is now spread over six weeks could be done in a week, and the entire issue of lots and seeds confined to one day. As the city grows to these municipal farms, they could be converted into parks and land further out secured for the potato patch idea.

AGAINST RETROACTION.

Senator White Strongly Opposes the Clause

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The Republican Senators, who are revising the tariff, have decided to drop the retroactive clause adopted by the House. They have been forced to take this stand on account of the position of certain Democratic Senators, particularly White of California. White recently returned from the West full of fight.

"A number of prominent men residing in my State," he said, "would be practically ruined if this clause is enforced."

To Aldrich and Allison he said: "Unless you positively assure me this clause will be withdrawn, I shall fight the tariff bill at every stage and hinder its passage as long as possible."

After consultation with his Republican colleagues, Allison informed White that they had agreed to drop the retroactive clause.

White also intimated that he could not agree to the demands of the sugar trust for an ad valorem duty.

BEAU NASH.

Beau-Nash—Richard Nash he was christened—was one of the oddest figures in fashionable England during the last century. In 1701 Nash was created Master of Ceremonies in Bath, and, under his vigorous rule society,

before then disorganized—was forced to walk the chalk line of etiquette. When the Princess Amelia pleaded for one dance more after 11 o'clock Nash politely informed her that the laws of Bath were unalterable as those of Lycus; when the Duchess of Queensberry appeared at a ball in a point lace apron, worth 500 guineas, he reluctantly undid it and threw it to a waiting woman. Such social despotism won him the title of the King of Bath and he kept appropriate state. Nash was born in 1674 and was educated at Oxford. During the latter part of his life he lived largely upon the earnings of the gambling table, although he received a pension from the town of Bath, which owed much of its prosperity to his efforts.

THE IAO VALLEY, MAUI.

[For the Advertiser and Gazette.]
A lofty gateway in the mountain steeps shadowed and grey with wealth of forest trees, bending their branches to the silent breeze. Cradled afar off on the purpled deeps, leads to the valley where the trailing mists.

Fragile and thin as gossamer are drawn around the turrets, and float and dawn with hurried lips, by wandering sunbeams kissed upon the shining foreheads of the hill.

Begirt with halos tipped with iris gleams—resonant with the voices of the streams.

And low, sweet echoes of a thousand rills.

Between the hills that pierce the azure air.

The valley lies with balmy woods enshrined.

With ferns and grasses winnowed by the wind.

And lofty spires bedraped with maidenhair.

Like wandering islands float above the haze.

And seas of pearl that inundate the vale.

Rising and falling in the gentle gale.

Concealing all the flower-gemmed forest ways.

As by the wave of some magician's hand.

The clouds and vapors from the hills are rolled;

What dream is this? The Paradise of old!

A glimpse vouchsafed us of the Promised Land!

Embattled steeps from pinnacle to base.

O'erburdened with a garniture of flowers;

White streams adown them drip in shining showers.

In shattered foam of liquid chrysoprase.

Heavenward points the Needle's tapering spire.

A monument of pre-historic days.

When all the valley was a tangled maze.

Of blood-red pits and rushing streams of fire.

Now wavering lanterns of the sunlight slips.

Through thick-ribbed rafters of the eddying leaves.

Where gorgeous blossoms climb the forest caves.

Slept in the glamour of a green eclipse.

Oh, never dimmed with never-fading bloom!

1—AMATEUR—Tandem, Flying, Paced.

DIST.	TIME.	NAME.	PLACE.	DATE.	WHEEL.	M. & W.
1/2 mile	50 .5	Taylor & Hewitt	Coronado, Cal.	Dec. 27, '95	Syracuse	
1/2 "	1:08	"	"	"	"	"
1/2 "	1:21	"	"	Dec. 30, '95	"	"
1 "	1:47	2:5	"	Jan. 1, '96	"	"

2—AMATEUR—Quad, Flying, Unpaced.

DIST.	TIME.	NAME.	PLACE.	DATE.	WHEEL.	M. & W.
1/2 "	34 3 5	O'Connor-Hamilton	Louisville, Ky.	May 25, '96		"
1/2 "	51	Coburn-Terrill	Denver, Colo.	Oct. 17, '95		"
1/2 "	1:15	Dickson-Connibear	Louisville, Ky.	May 25, '95		"
1/2 "	1:24	O'Connor-Seavey	"	"	"	"
1 "	1:47	4:5	Dickson-Connibear	Denver, Colo.	Oct. 17, '95	"

3—AMATEUR—Flying, Paced.

DIST.	TIME.	NAME.	PLACE.	DATE.	WHEEL.	M. & W.
1/2 "	1:08 3 5	W. W. Hamilton	Coronado, Cal.	Dec. 28, '95		"
1/2 "	1:15 2 5	C. S. Wells	"	Feb. 15, '96		"
1 "	1:41 4 5	W. DeCardy	Louisville, Ky.	Nov. 6, '95		"
10 "	20:45					

4—AMATEUR—Standing, Paced.

DIST.	TIME.	NAME.	PLACE.	DATE.	WHEEL.	M. & W.
1/2 "	38 3 5	W. W. Hamilton	Coronado, Cal.	Dec. 27, '95		"
1/2 "	1:22 2 5	H. E. McCrea	"	Feb. 8, '96		"
1 "	1:49 2 5	W. DeCardy	Louisville, Ky.	Nov. 6, '95		"
10 "	20:45					

5—AMATEUR—Standing, Unpaced.

DIST.	TIME.	NAME.	PLACE.	DATE.	WHEEL.	M. & W.
1/2 "	41	W. W. Hamilton	Coronado, Cal.	Dec. 25, '95		"
1/2 "	55	Pat O'Connor	Minneapolis, Minn.	Oct. 2, '95		"
1/2 "	3:59 4 5	W. W. Hamilton	Denver, Colo.	June 20, '96		"
1 "	58 3 5	W. W. Hamilton	Coronado, Cal.	March 2, '96		"
1 "	1:39 1 5	"	"	"		

6—PROFESSIONAL—Competition, Paced.

DIST.	TIME.	NAME.	PLACE.	DATE.	WHEEL.	M. & W.

<tbl

SCHOOL MATTERS

Commissioners of Education in
Weekly Session.

VACATION BEGINS ON JUNE 25TH

C. D. Pringle Appointed
to Kahuku School.

Miss Needham Granted Leave of
Absence—New School to Be
Built at Ewa.

At the regular weekly session of the
Commissioners of Education, yester-
day afternoon, there were present the
following: President Cooper, Mrs. B.
F. Dillingham, Mrs. E. A. Jordan, Pro-
fessor Alexander, J. F. Scott, W. A.
Bowen and H. M. Von Holt. Minutes of
the previous meeting read and ap-
proved.

Mr. Scott reported on the condition
of affairs at Kaakopua School in re-
gard to regulations, correcting the very
bad lighting. The orders of the Com-
missioners respecting blinds, had been
carried out.

Miss Ella Paris was made school
agent of South Kona.

It was decided to make the closing
day of the present term Friday, June
25th, and the opening of the fall term,
September 6th.

Mr. Scott reported that Miss Peter-
son, of the Kauluwela School, was very
sick, and would be unable to attend to
her duties for the remainder of the
term. The Board appointed Miss Cam-
eron as a substitute in the place of
Miss Peterson.

Mr. Scott spoke in regard to the
time of certificates granted by the Nor-
mal School. He and Messrs. Townsend
and Dumas had talked over the matter,
and had come to the conclusion that
three years should be the time, this
being the same as the first-class pri-
mary certificates. The recommendation
was adopted.

President Cooper reported that Mr.
Richards, of Kamehameha, had called
upon him and asked what standard
would be placed upon certificates from
that institution by the Board. Pres-
ident Cooper said that he thought that
if the studies and examinations were
practically the same as those in the
Normal School, there was no reason
why the Kamehameha Normal gradu-
ates should not be allowed the same
privileges. Mr. Richards had asked
that the boys be granted certificates
without the regular examination re-
quired of people proposing to make
teachers of themselves.

President Cooper then referred to a
call he had had from Mr. Hosmer of
Oahu College. The latter had assured
him that the Normal graduates of that
institution would present themselves
for examination along with others
wishing to obtain teachers' positions.

The members of the Board seemed
to favor this course on the part of the
Punahoa graduates.

After further discussion on the mat-
ter the Commissioners decided to let
the Deputy Inspector look into the
matter and see just what studies and
examinations the Kamehameha boys
were in the habit of taking.

It was moved, seconded and car-
ried that the understanding with Miss
Laura Kiowa in regard to leave of ab-
sence, be continued.

A petition from Miss Needham, ask-
ing for a six-months' leave of absence,
was read. Miss Needham has been in
ill-health for quite a while, and pe-
titioned the Commissioners on the re-
commendation of her physician. It was
decided to grant the leave of absence
of six months, dating from September
6th, the time of opening of her school
year's work.

On the recommendation of Miss
Needham, Mrs. A. H. Turner was ap-
pointed to fill the place temporarily.

A communication from a carpenter,
whose two boys are in Professor
Scott's School, was read. The writer
informed the Commissioners that he
was too poor to pay for his children's
tuition, and that he was already sev-
eral weeks in arrears.

Two or three members said that they
were acquainted with the man, and
knew him to be a very worthy person.
The two boys were bright young fel-
lows, anxious to learn and with every
prospect of a successful future before
them.

The Commissioners decided to grant
scholarships to the children for the
remainder of the school year, on the mo-
tion of Professor Scott, and that the
amount due for past tuition be remit-
ted.

After this had passed the Deputy In-
spector was instructed to look into the
matter and in case the representations
were found to be as stated, to grant the
scholarships.

A communication from H. E. Wilson
of Puna was to the effect that a truant
officer was very much needed in that
district. The children were not at-
tending school. Many of the parents
were keeping them at home to pound
nail, because they were too lazy to do
so themselves. Taking the matter into
the courts would only cause hard feel-
ings, and after speaking to Captain
Eldarts about the matter, it had been
decided that the best course to pursue
would be the appointment of a truant
officer. The secretary was instructed to
write to Captain Eldarts, with a view
to getting his recommendation.

A letter from Mrs. R. E. Burns asked
that her sister, Miss Esther Pomeroy,
be appointed to the position of teacher
in the new school, to be established
near Hilo.

President Cooper started to read a
communication which had been re-
ceived through Attorney General
Smith, but it was found that the wrong
communication had been sent.

The Commissioners decided to offer
to C. D. Pringle the position in the

Kahuku School, the rate to be fixed by
the classification.

An original composition on "The
Eagle," written by a native who had
been a teacher for 17 years, was read
by President Cooper. Originality was
present in every line. Everything else
was absent. In reading the composi-
tion, he came to the line: "God made
all birds but the eagle," and then after
a short pause, during which there were
many gasps, indicated a comma and
finished the line with "king."

Mr. Scott stated that he had received
an invitation from Manager Ahrens to
visit the new Ewa plantation, with a
view to selecting a site for a school
building and grounds. Mr. Ahrens
seemed anxious that the site be select-
ed while the little settlement is being
built.

The Commissioners authorized the
Deputy Inspector to choose the site,
and the meeting then adjourned.

FOR GOOD SHOWS.

**Hawaiian Amusement Co. Takes
Fresh Start.**

The Hawaiian Amusement Company
got down to business yesterday and it
looks now as though arrangements
will be made to bring first-class at-
tractions to Honolulu under its aus-
pices.

The company has had a guaranteed
fund of \$1,000 on deposit in a local
bank for some time past, but at the
meeting yesterday this sum was deemed
insufficient for the purpose and it
was voted to increase the amount to
\$5,000. This will be done by increas-
ing the membership.

The matter of offering a guarantee
to Nat Goodwin was freely discussed
and it was decided to notify him by the
Belgic what will be done. One of the
members stated that efforts should be
made to bring a first-class company
here before September. "It is very
nice to know that the Frawley's are to
visit Honolulu once a year, but I do
not think the theatre going public
should be limited to that one engage-
ment. The people will patronize our
first-class show but they will turn their
backs on a poor one. This has been
demonstrated over and over again.
From the support given good attractions
it is reasonable to suppose that one
or two companies could come here
before the Frawley's arrive without inter-
fering with the business of the latter
company. There seemed to be a
disposition on the part of some people
to have the Frawley's get everything
in sight and take an I. O. U. for any-
thing that might turn up afterward.
This is not right toward the masses,
and should not be encouraged."

Another of the stockholders, who is
taking a lively interest in the affairs
of the company, called at the Advertis-
er office last night to correct a state-
ment in the issue of the Star.

"There was nothing said about a let-
ter having been received from Mr.
Goodwin, in which he demands a guar-
antee of \$6,000 for a two weeks' en-
gagement. Mr. Goodwin is too much
of a business man to make such a re-
quest of a community the size of Hon-
olulu. He has not mentioned the
amount of the guarantee in his letters
to either Mr. Macfarlane or Mr. Scott,
consequently, it was not mentioned at
the meeting. Such statements by a
newspaper tends to influence the people
against bringing Mr. Goodwin and his
company to Honolulu. I know this is
true, for a gentleman expressed him-
self so to me this evening. Why it
should have been so stated in the Star,
when one of the reporters attended the
meeting and heard everything that
was said, is beyond me."

It was decided to place the affairs of
the amusement company in the hands
of an executive committee, consisting
of E. C. Macfarlane, F. M. Swanzey, H.
M. von Holt, J. F. Brown and Robert
Scott, the latter to act as manager.

PRESS WILL ENTERTAIN.

**The Visiting Members of the
Japan Press.**

The members of the entire press of
Honolulu have tendered a banquet to
the representatives of the Japanese
press, who came here by the Japanese
warship Naniwa last week. It will take
place at the Hawaiian Hotel on Sat-
urday evening. This is the first time the
newspaper men have organized to ex-
tend courtesies to their foreign
colleagues, and the affair promises to be
on rather a grand scale.

Mrs. George C. Beckley has kindly
loaned the "Helene" flag, and T. B.
Murray the famous American flag of
the league, to be used in decorating
the rooms. British, Portuguese, Chi-
nese and Japanese flags have been fur-
nished by Captain Kurooka of the Na-
niwa. Wray Taylor, Acting Commis-
sioner of Agriculture, volunteers the
loan of a number of noted palms for
the same purpose.

Arrangements had been made with
Theodore Hoffman, of the Hawaiian
Electric Company, for illuminating the
old band stand at the hotel for the use
of the Government Band, but Minister
Cooper declined to allow the musicians
to attend, the press being considered
in the light of private individuals, and
the long-established rule forbidding
the use of the bands at private func-
tions could not be broken, even when
every newspaper in Honolulu was in-
cluded in the request. The committee
will arrange to have the Royal Ha-
waiian Band or the National Quintet
Club, whichever is available.

Alatua T. Atkinson, of the Star, will
act as toast-master, and besides the
visitors, there will be responses by
representatives of the Hawaiian, Eng-
lish, Portuguese, Japanese and Chinese
newspapers in this city.

Circuit Court News

The Boyd vs. Gandall suit for breach
of promise was on all day yesterday
before Judge Perry.

Judge Carter heard the case of Ka-
noil vs. G. K. Kaloponia et al. for
decree, yesterday.

Henry Adams was granted an also-
lito divorce from his wife, Lucy Ad-
ams, by Judge Carter yesterday.

The jury granted E. C. Winston
judgment for \$3,279.20, without inter-
est, in his suit against the Hawaiian

Pork and Packing Company. The
counsel for defendant noted an exception,
and gave notice that he would
make a motion for a new trial.

Ernest A. Mott-Smith has been ap-
pointed administrator of the estate of
John H. Paty, valued at \$2,000.

W. J. Coelho has filed a motion for
a new trial, partly on the ground that
the verdict was contrary to the law
and evidence and partly because of the
sworn affidavit of J. W. Keota Keiki,
one of the 12 jurors by whom the case
was tried, that he had never taken the
oath of allegiance, either to the Provisional
Government or to the Republic of Hawaii,
and for this reason was disqualified from
serving on the jury.

E. C. Winston has filed a bill of
costs, amounting to \$111.45, in his case
against the Hawaiian Pork and Pack-
ing Company.

A petition has been filed for the ap-
pointment of William O. Smith as ad-
ministrator of the estate of Mrs. Lois
S. Johnson.

Mrs. Lilia Hanai'a has filed a petition
to be discharged as administratrix of
the estate of the late S. N. P. Hanala.

The Boyd-Gandall breach-of-promise
case was still before Judge Perry yes-
terday.

Judge Carter heard more of the Ka-
noil vs. G. K. Kaloponia et al. suit for
ejectment yesterday.

Benjamin Kanehalan, has filed
his final accounts as administrator of
the estate of J. P. Kuia and asks to be
discharged.

Moses Aalona has withdrawn his peti-
tion to be appointed administrator of the
estate of Aalona.

Rosie Hopkins has withdrawn her
petition for divorce from Edward Hop-
kins. The Arayal vs. Arayal case has
also been discontinued by stipulation.

A. C. Pestona has petitioned to be
appointed guardian of Antone Galaspoo
et al. minors.

It has been stipulated that the ques-
tion of liability of certain legacies un-
der the will of the late John Mott-
Smith be submitted in briefs to be filed
before Judge Carter.

AFFAIRS IN KONA

Japanese and Portuguese**Cultivating Coffee.****Hawaiians Receive Chief Benefit
of Government Road
Appropriation.**

KONA, Hawaii, May 10.—The inter-
est in coffee is still on the increase. A
great many Japanese are leasing small
holdings for about 15 years at from \$1
to \$5 an acre, yearly, according to
quality and location of land. The Ha-
waiians are taking quite an interest in
coffee, but the Japanese and Portuguese
are rather more enthusiastic.

These two nationalities are very eco-
nomical and industrious. Most of
these people were brought to Hawaii
as contract laborers, but now many of
them have comfortable little homes.

With the influence of the church and
the splendid free schools, the Portu-
guese will soon become valuable citi-
zens. Their children have learned to
speak English at the schools and the
parents are learning it from the chil-
dren. They are all Catholics, and Fa-
ther Victor is kept busy looking after
their spiritual welfare. They have
large families, and marry very young,
so that weddings are quite frequent. A
Sunday wedding is a common event,
as well as a great event. They go to
the church early, accompanied by
friends and neighbors, all on horse-
back. Those who have no horses, hire
from the Japanese and Hawaiian.

This long train returns from church to
the home of the bride, and the invited
ones remain for an open-air dinner.

Fine clothes and an excellent horse is
considered the highest point of fashion
among the Kona Portuguese. During
the week fine clothes and fast, well-
mounted horses are made fun of. The
food of the Portuguese is bread, corn-
meal and meat, or salt fish; that of the
Japanese and Chinese, rice; while the
Hawaiians keep to the poi and raw
fish.

The Japanese do not try, like the
Portuguese, to rise socially. There is
no ceremony over a wedding like the
Portuguese. In fact, it is hard to tell
who of them are married. While they
are of a social nature, being fond of
games, their principal desire seems to
be to live economically and save
money. They are not addicted to opium,
like the Chinese, but they rather like
strong drink, though seldom indulging
in excess.

The Chinese marry Hawaiian
women, and they are kind husbands and
very affectionate fathers. These peace-
ful, industrious people are the business-
men of Kona, and of all Hawaii out-
side of Honolulu and Hilo. All of the
restaurants of Kona are managed by
them. Though their daily food is rice
they know well how to make a big
feast of roast pig, chicken, fish and
fruit, when they have a wedding or
other great occasion.

The happiest people in Kona, and
perhaps of the earth are the Hawaiian
men. And why should they not be hap-
py? They are a strong, healthy race
living in a delightful climate, in sim-
ple but comfortable homes, possessing
land, which they lease to the Japanese
and Portuguese, reserving enough for
themselves. Hundreds of the Hawaiians have
small kuleanas which they are begin-
ning to cultivate for taro and coffee.

The influence of other nationalities
and the good roads are making them
more active in this respect. None of the
Government is spending in the con-
struction of roads, goes mostly to the
Hawaiians. These excellent road im-
prove their lands, and by working in

the construction of the roads they get
the most of the \$90,000; because, on ac-
count of the close competition of the
contractors nearly all the money goes
to the laborer. All the young Hawai-
ians speak English fluently. This is
one of the greatest blessings the na-
tive enjoys. Through the English lan-
guage he gets modern ideas, and he
comes more ambitious, feeling that he
can even enter the learned profession
or rise to any position on the Island.

The splendid roads which are being
constructed in Kona, the delightful
climate, the energy of the Government
in encouraging the growth of coffee,
and the success of coffee since the lady-
bug was introduced have caused a
boom in coffee lands. A great deal of
land has already been leased. All of
this will be in a flourishing condition
in a year or two.

While there are a few large planta-
tions, such as Dr. McWayne's, Mr.
Scott's and the Hawaiian company's,
managed by Mr. Waite, most of the
plantations are small, say, from five to
10 acres. At the present rate of pros-
perity, there will be a large, prosper-
ous population in Kona within five
years.

The Government made a wise selec-
tion in the appointment of Mr. Sungst
as postmaster, as he is the successful
manager of the telephone, and his place
is central.

There is such a demand for lumber
here that Messrs. Cockburn & Lindsay
have chartered the Eva, of Seattle, and
ordered a cargo of lumber direct. This
ship has opened a branch store on the
Holualoa road.

Mr. Cooper has put up a building for
a store, and ordered a stock of groceries
and hardware. There are now four
stores within two miles, making Hou-
loulu quite a village. X. Y. Z.

"Diseased Hogs."

MR. EDITOR:—Will you kindly give
me an opportunity of stating that I
sold all my shares in the Hawaiian
Pork Packing Company, so long ago
as August, last year; since which date
I have never had any interest in the
company.

The suit of Winston vs. The Hawa-
ian Pork Packing Company was in-
stituted to recover the price of a ship-
ment of hogs sold by me to the com-
pany.

SMUGGLERS FREE GREAT COMEDIAN

Council of State Grants
Pardons to Four.

Crew and Cook of the Henrietta
Will Be Released
Today.

President Dole, Ministers Cooper and Smith, and Messrs. Naone, P. C. Jones, Winston, Ena, Wilder, Ka-ne, Nott, Phillips, Kennedy, Robinson and G. W. Smith, secretary, comprising the Council of State, met yesterday afternoon to consider the application of H. W. Wheeler, J. H. Brown, M. Carnell, members of the crew, and Hoye, cook of the Henrietta, who were convicted in April, 1895, of importing opium, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$500 each and undergo an imprisonment of three months at hard labor.

The petition was signed by T. Rain Walker and others, and presented to the Council by Minister Smith, who, in reviewing the case, stated that Wheeler is quite ill. The petition set forth the fact that the men shipped on the schooner, believing she was going to Mexico, and that one of them was so much under the influence of liquor at the time that he had to be helped on board the vessel. Mr. Smith stated, further, that the prison inspectors had declined to act on the petition, because they believed it was a matter for the Council to consider. The case had gone to the Supreme Court, and the fact that one Justice had filed a dissenting opinion might have some weight in the petition. The applications did not include pardons for the captain or the agent of the combination, and as their sentence, under the poor debtors' act would expire July 11, they are now serving out their fine. The Executive favored granting the pardon.

Mr. Kennedy said the petition was dated January last. He would like to know if the Executive thought they would accept the pardon.

Mr. Smith replied that he was quite sure of it. Mr. Kennedy then said he would favor it.

Mr. Ena wanted to know who would support them after they were released. The law stated that immigrants could not land without having \$50, and he believed the men should be obliged to leave the country.

Mr. Jones wanted to know whether the men were shipped as regular seamen or on a lay. If the latter, then they were as guilty as the master or agent.

Mr. Smith read from the records of the Supreme Court, showing the suit for wages. From this, he considered the men were sailors.

Mr. Jones then seconded Mr. Kennedy's motion. Mr. Winston seconded Mr. Ena's motion.

Mr. Ena said his was not a motion, only a suggestion. Mr. Phillips said if the men served their time they could not be forced out of the country, and he did not see why they should be if pardoned.

Mr. Smith said he had information to the effect that the men would he cared for and would leave the country.

Mr. Ena again said that his was not a motion; he merely asked for information.

The petition was unanimously granted.

DISEASED HOGS.

Evidence Brought Out in the Winston Suit

In the trial of the cause of Winston vs. Hawaiian Pork Packing Company, some facts were brought out which would bring a feeling of nausea to every lover of the American hog. The suit was brought to recover a sum due and in dispute.

Mr. Winston, it appears, was a member of the company, as well as a purchasing agent, and in the latter capacity became a creditor to the company to a considerable sum. The claim was disputed and suit was threatened. Then Mr. Winston offered to compromise for \$150 less than his claim, rather than take the case into court. The pork company declined to make the compromise, and the suit followed.

Some of the testimony brought out a condition of affairs, bordering on the dreadful, at the hog slaughter house. A Chinaman, who claimed an interest in the business, testified that when he saw a hog in a very sick condition he always stuck it, so as to save loss. And this diseased pork was sold to consumers in Honolulu.

In one of William McCandless' letters to the plaintiff, while the latter was in California, shows that there were sometimes evidences of sickness, even to the manager of the company, but, apparently, that made no difference; the idea was to realize on the hogs, no matter what the result.

Following are some extracts from the letter, signed by Mr. McCandless:

"Honolulu, November 21, 1896.
"Mr. Winston:

"Dear Sir:— * * * The hogs have been wet a good deal of the time and have got the running at the nose but just as soon as see one a little of I run him in and had him killed so that is all that saved me from loss we had them well in hand before it began."

If the evidence in this case could be published the demand for pork in Honolulu would visibly decrease.

"IT IS THE BEST ON EARTH."

That is what Edwards & Parker, merchants of Plains, Ga., say of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, for rheumatism, lame back, deep seated and muscular pains. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for H. I.

Nat Goodwin May Play
Here in July.

Greatest Comedian On American
Stage After Jefferson—Ar-
rangements to be Made.

E. C. Macfarlane is in receipt of a letter from Clay Greene, regarding the proposed engagement of the great American actor, Nat Goodwin, in Honolulu. Mr. Goodwin was here last autumn and played to enormous business during the one night he remained. To a reporter Mr. Macfarlane said yesterday.

"I had a talk with Mr. Goodwin when he was here, and he seemed anxious to come back and play a long engagement. I wrote him a month or two ago, and by the last mail heard from Clay Greene, who is looking out for Mr. Goodwin's business. We have an amusement company here and people who will patronize first-class attractions. Now is the time for the company to make a success or failure. The Frawley Company is booked to appear in September, but that is too long to wait, when we can get a better attraction before then. Goodwin wants a sure \$2,500, and I am confident there will be no difficulty to secure it, for he has a large repertoire of plays, and a company of excellent artists, better, perhaps, than any we have yet seen, and as we have not had a dramatic company since December last, it seems to me that this is the time to secure the best obtainable when such an artist as Mr. Goodwin is ready to come.

"Why, the Frawley Company had a season ticket sale of nearly \$2,000 the first day. Goodwin should nearly double that amount. I am not afraid to guarantee liberally for a season of Mr. Goodwin, provided the amusement company will take hold of it. I have seen Mr. Scott, and think from what he tells me that a meeting of the company will be called before the Belgian leaves for the Coast. We must act promptly, for Mr. Goodwin wants to come here in July. If he does come, I think the largest houses in the history of the Opera House will be the result."

The night Mr. Goodwin appeared here in November last, the receipts were almost \$1,000 on the one performance, and this without a line of advertising, and with no previous announcement. It will be remembered that Marx, of the Frawley Company, claimed the Opera House, and declined to let Mr. Goodwin use it until several representative citizens called on him and expressed themselves in a manner which left no doubt of their feelings. It was whispered at the time that there was a percentage consideration, also, before Marx would yield. It was 3 p. m. when it was finally announced that Mr. Goodwin would appear, and in less than 10 minutes the Hobson Drug Company, where the box plan was open, was crowded to its capacity.

The play presented was "The Gilded Fool" and it was pronounced by the press and public to be one of the finest plays ever seen. In the character portrayed by Mr. Goodwin he had ample scope for both the comedy and sentimental side of life. He stands today pre-eminently the successor of Joseph Jefferson.

ONE THOUSAND LLAMAS LADEN WITH GOLD.

Who doesn't like to read about buried treasure? Who hasn't dreamed of finding it? What delight suddenly to possess vast riches? Shining gold, sparkling gems! Things for which we have not been obliged to scheme or toil; that will free us from all need of scheming or toiling thereafter! Ah, let us not indulge such fancies. They make work seem like slavery and wages like pinches of common dust. Yet that such hidden masses of wealth exist there is no doubt. But where are they?

About four centuries ago the Emperor of Peru was a captive in the hands of the Spaniards. His people sent a train of 1,000 llamas (a small beast of burden resembling a camel) laden with gold to ransom him. While on their way, crossing the Andes mountains, the men in charge of the expedition heard of the death of the Emperor, and concealed this enormous treasure so effectually that not a trace of it has ever been found. Go and dig it up, and you will never again feel the sting of poverty.

But clap the brakes down hard on the wheels of your imagination. What was money to Robinson Crusoe? What would the wealth of Peru have been to Mrs. Jane Stranks, during a certain period of eighteen months that she tells about? Dust, my dear fellow, countless pinches of common dust. Here is the reason why—one more picture of that fearful furnace in which all earthly desires are melted into one prayer—"Oh, God, deliver me from pain!"

"In June, 1891," she says, "I had an attack of influenza, followed by bronchitis, which left me very low and feeble. I had no appetite, and the little food I forced myself to take gave me pain and palpitation of the heart. I had a weary, sinking feeling at the pit of the stomach, and was obliged to fight for my breath. I had a continuous hacking cough, and spat up quantities of thick phlegm. Later on I had pain all over me, as it were, my hands, face, and legs being puffed up, and was in agony day and night. I became so weak I could not raise my hand to my mouth, and had to be fed."

"For months I lay perfectly helpless and almost lifeless, having to be lifted in and out of bed. Four doctors attended me for nine months without effect. Then they told me they could do nothing for me, one of them giving me a letter of recommendation to Guy's Hospital. At Easter, 1892, my husband took me in a cab to the Miriam Ward, and examined by several doctors.

"At this time a hard substance

seemed to have formed in my stomach, which the doctors said was a tumor, and treated me for it. I got weaker and weaker, until one night the nurse told me that the doctors had said I was as bad as I could be, and would not probably live through the night.

"The nurse placed a screen around my bed, expecting me to die."

"Taking a slight turn for the better, I returned home, but was soon as bad as ever. After this I got a letter of recommendation from our landlord, and attended as an outdoor patient at Victoria Park Hospital. After being under treatment a month, I lost all faith in medicine and gave up taking it. I was now little more than a living misery. I was tired of life, and often prayed that the Almighty would take me. I now had fits of shaking so bad that the bed trembled under me. My head was so full of pain that I thought I was going mad, and several times a day I lost consciousness.

"In this dreadful condition I lingered on until November of last year, 1892, when a book was left at our house telling of a medicine called Seigel's Syrup. I had lost all hope of getting well, but my husband would have me try this medicine. To please him I did so, and after taking it a few days I felt a little relief. My breathing was easier and my appetite revived. Continuing with the medicine, all pain gradually left me, and I gained strength daily. In six weeks I was able to go about the house and do light work, the first time I had done anything in eighteen months. I am now in good health, and able to do any kind of work. I owe my life to Seigel's Syrup, and wish my case to be made known. (Signed) Jane Stranks, 22 Gaywood Road, Hoy Street, Walthamstow, near London, April 20, 1893."

No words of comment can be too strong for a case so remarkable. We stand before it at loss what to say. It is not a miracle, of course, although many a reputed miracle has been less wonderful. How is it possible that Seigel's Syrup could, with such apparent ease, have restored to health a person in so desperate a strait? Yet that it did restore her is certain. The facts have been thoroughly investigated and established beyond dispute. Mrs. Stranks was on the crumbling edge of the grave, and was thence brought back to the region of health, activity and enjoyment. How was it done? There is the simple secret. The influenza left her whole system debilitated, as it usually does. Indigestion—which in the first place invited influenza—attacked her with increased power. Asthma, heart disturbance, nervous prostration, the inflamed and congested stomach, which was mistaken for a tumor, etc., etc.—all results and symptoms of arrested digestion—followed. The private and also the hospital treatment failed, because it was directed to the symptoms, not to the cause. Finally Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup was appealed to, and responded by setting the digestive function in operation, expelling the poison from the blood, and placing Mrs. Stranks at the head of her house, a saved woman. But it was a marvel all the same.

As to that pile of treasure hidden in the Andes. We should like to have it. Oh, yes. No use saying we shouldn't. But as between riches and health—give us health. For what would gold have been to Mrs. Stranks the night she lay behind the screen—given up to die? Ask yourself that question.

Meeting of Rowing Association.

A meeting of the Rowing Association was called at 12 noon yesterday, in the office of A. G. M. Robertson, the president, for the purpose of talking over the matter of by-laws. There were present: A. G. M. Robertson, W. Love and Charles Crane of the Myrtles; George R. Carter, W. Chamberlain and W. E. Wall of the Leileans; F. Kruger, Cupid Kalapanaole and W. McInerny of the Leileans.

The object of the meeting was the revision of the by-laws, in regard to the races. After some discussion, it was decided to suspend the by-laws and leave the consideration of the amendments proposed by several of the members present until a meeting to be held Friday evening, May 14th, at 7:30 o'clock.

**In the... Rain Storm**

the man got very wet. The wetting gave him a cold. The cold, neglected, developed to a cough. The cough sent him to a bed of sickness. A dose of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, taken at the start, would have nipped the cold in the bud and saved the sickness, suffering, and expense. The household remedy for colds, coughs, and all lung troubles, is

Ayer's

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Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

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Gold Medals at the World's Chief Expositions.

It Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each bottle.

AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY

Limited.

**Beauty and Purity Found in Cuticura**

CUTICURA realizes the greatest of human blessings, a skin without blemish and a body nourished with pure blood.

SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT for every form of Skin, Scalp, and Blood Disease, with loss of Hair. — Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP gentle applications of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier.

Sold throughout the world. British depo: F. NEWBERT & SONS, 1, King Edward st., London. PUTTER DYE AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A.

ROBERT CATTON.

212 Queen Street, Honolulu.

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THE MIRLEES, WATSON & YARYAN CO., LTD. Sugar Machinery.

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JOHN FOWLER & CO. (LEEDS), LTD. Steam Ploughs and Portable Railway.

THE RISDON IRON WORKS General Engineering.

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SEND TO

RICHARDS & SCHOEN,

Who also carry the Most Complete line of

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On the Islands. Mail or Telephone Orders receive prompt attention.

Only skilled labor is employed in the manufacture of our goods.

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G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.

E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer.

T. MAY, Auditor.

Accumulated Funds, £3,975,000.

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BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Of Liverpool for MARINE.

Capital £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

Total Funds at 31st December, 1896, £12,433,131.

1 Authorized Capital £3,000,000 £2,750,000 687,500 0 0

2 Paid up Capital 2,750,000 687,500 0 0

2-5 Life and Annuity Funds 2,000,000 1,000,000 2,000,000 0 0

3-5 Fire and Marine Funds 9,144,841 19 5 12,433,131 2 2

The accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO. Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRAVELER'S VIEW

SOCIETY

Mr. Goodhue Talks to the Springfield Republican.

MAKES A PLEA FOR ANNEXATION

Says Japanese Colonization is Rapid.

Hawaii Would Be a Valuable Acquisition to Any Country.

Charles L. Goodhue, who has just returned from a six-weeks' trip to Honolulu, says the Springfield Republican, is considerably impressed by the encroachments of the Japanese, and by the obvious fear of the people in Honolulu that Japan is planning to annex the Islands. He does not think that this fear is assumed for the sake of hurrying the United States into annexation, as some have supposed, and he believes that we ought to get possession of the Islands while they are to be had freely, instead of waiting till they cannot be had without fighting for them. The objections to their annexation he considers very slight in comparison with the advantages. In the case of Cuba, which he has visited half a dozen times, he thinks that annexation would be unwise, because of the character of the population, a Latin race speaking foreign tongue. But in the Sandwich Islands the dominating white population is largely American. English is the language of business, and American gold and silver coin is the chief currency. The inhabitants come of good stock, a large part being descendants of missionary families. With Anglo-Saxon sense of order, they have established an excellent government, the city of Honolulu, with a population of over 20,000, is excellently administered, with efficient police, fine streets, good gas and electric lighting, and the best of water works, of which Mr. Goodhue is an expert critic. In short, the Islands are already in a condition to be annexed without difficulty, and in his opinion if it is to be done at all, it must be done without too great delay.

To show the zeal with which the Japanese are colonizing the Islands, Mr. Goodhue mentions that just before he arrived in Honolulu a large number of Japanese immigrants had been detected while evading the immigration laws and shipped back, rousing strong animosity among the large and growing Japanese population, who at once appealed to Japan for redress. By the Hawaiian laws each immigrant is required to show \$50 on landing as proof that he is not a pauper. The transportation company makes a business of furnishing immigrants with the needed money as a loan, taking it back as soon as the immigrants are safely landed. When the fraud was discovered a careful investigation was made, and all that could be detected were sent back to their native land. It was on account of this difficulty that the Japanese Government sent a warship to Honolulu, to which the United States responded by sending the Philadelphia. The dispatches explaining the situation came on the same steamer with Mr. Goodhue, and the Philadelphia was immediately ordered to the scene.

The Hawaiian Government, as he points out, is quite at the mercy of the first aggressor. There are no fortifications of war or cannon, and any nation could control it with a single man-of-war. It is not surprising, in view of the threatening behavior of Japan, that the Islands should desire to set under the wing of a powerful nation. It is felt in Honolulu that Japan is casting covetous eyes on the Islands to its east, with a view to controlling and monopolizing the Pacific. One indication of this is the strong effort that is being made to get the carrying trade between the Orient and the United States. The great new Japanese line of steamers which is to ply between San Francisco and China and Japan, beginning in May, 1897, is likely to have things its own way. It will probably absorb the Pacific Mail and the Huntington chartered ships, involving the abandonment of the whole steam-carving trade of the Pacific by American ships. The subsidy offered by the Japanese Government for the extension of this maritime trade is so great as to make competition difficult. "No American or English steamship company can keep to the ocean in competition with it," said Capt. W. F. Mervin, secretary of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce recently. With such magnificent projects in view, the importance of the Hawaiian Islands as the half way house of the Pacific can readily be imagined.

PUBLIC ARRIVALS.

Anchors Off Port and Will Come in this Morning.

The O. & O. S. S. Belgian Ruler comes under, arrived off port at about 1 o'clock this morning and came to anchor. Dr. Day and the pilot, together with Capt. T. Kenke of the Post office, boarded her. The Belgian was due to call on the morning of April 28, 1897.

Passengers for Honolulu, Dr. J. R. Lewis, Mrs. S. Vining, Rev. J. B. Law, Mr. W. R. King, Mr. and Mrs. Paul G. Morgan, Mr. Marion Day, Mr. H. S. Kim and 110 Japanese and Chinese.

WHALE AND WAVE.

DIAMOND HEAD SIGNAL STATION May 13, 10 p. m.—The weather is clear, wind light north.

The backing chain of the marine rail way broke yesterday.

The dredger has started in to work again with a new cutter.

The Norwegian bark Fortuna got away for the Sound Wednesday.

The Kaala sugar was discharged into the Oceanic warehouse yesterday.

The schooner Oceanic Vance sailed in ballast for Puget Sound yesterday.

The Mauna Loa sails for Lahaina, Maalea, Kona and Kau at 10 a. m. to day.

"What is the Strangers' Friend Society?" is a question often asked.

"Forty-five years ago this society was organized by a few ladies of Honolulu, the object being to render aid to destitute strangers; and during the years that have intervened up to the present date the object has remained

materially the same, only as the mechanism of its machinery enlarged, and the works became more intricate and complete. Today one article reads: 'The object of this society is to secure needed and proper aid for the destitute and suffering, without regard to their nationality or religious beliefs; to provide friendly visitors, who shall render personal services, give suitable counsel, provide adequate and necessary relief in all cases of need brought to the notice of the society; to relieve poverty and distress, sickness and suffering by social and sanitary reforms, and by inculcating and encouraging ideas and habits of self-control and self-support.' A record of the society's work has already been published, and we add but little more.

"With each new year and an ever-increasing population comes greater demands for assistance, and the society feels the great responsibility, knows there is the heavy work to do. Last year over \$2,300 were expended upon beneficiaries, and for the benefit of those who have given liberally to the treasury we would state all cases applying are fully investigated as to whether truly needy and as to requirements. The latter is multiplicity in form; food, clothing, medicines, house rents, passage money, etc., being called for."

"Appeals are made to the president of the society, whose patience is often-times largely taxed, and it is largely due her discretion and valor in ascertaining the position that the society is enabled to continue its good work of distributing to the needy the gifts intrusted to its care and devoted to sweet charity."

Miss Ward gave another solo, and then came refreshments.

A number of the young men in town gave a domino dance at the Lewers home last Friday night, and succeeded in giving their lady friends one of the jolliest times they have ever had in Honolulu. The Quintet Club was present, and furnished music for the occasion. The ladies wore blue and the men pink. The ladies' prize, a Japanese vase, was won by Miss Mabel Sorenson, while George Angus carried off a Japanese writing tablet as the men's prize. Miss Charlotte Parmelec, Miss Collins, Miss Hennegan, Miss Daisy Williams, Miss Harrison, Miss Young, Miss Bernice Young, Miss Besse Afong, Miss Carrie Afong, George Klingel, Arthur Wall, Alfred Wall, Walter Wall, Charles Weight, A. Huntington, C. Von Hamm, A. Lovekin, D. Slogett, Fred Smith, E. B. Barthrop, R. W. Shingle, T. Ewing, George Paris, Olaf Sorenson, H. Hall, George Angus and H. Wilder.

Tennis is the all-absorbing topic just now. There will be but few teas or afternoon functions of any kind until the tournament is at an end. The courts of the Pacific, Beretania and Valley Tennis Clubs were favored with the presence of many lady friends yesterday.

Miss Widdifield and Miss Kathryn Widdifield left for Maui on the Clarendon Monday on a visit to their uncle, Mr. W. H. Cornwell. Miss Cornwell will leave on the Mauna Loa this morning to join her consins. After a fortnight the three will return to Honolulu.

There is promise of a large turnout at the moonlight dance in the Hawaiian Boat Club house this evening. The boys are fixing up things for comfort of their guests. The best of Hawaiian music will be provided for the dance.

The domino dance at the Lewers home, Waikiki, Friday night, was such a great success that there is talk of having another one very soon.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Gay, of Kauai are at the home of the latter's parents Judge and Mrs. C. F. Hart, Waikiki.

A grand ball on H. I. J. M.'s cruiser Narwhal is one of the society events promised for the near future.

Several well-known society ladies of Honolulu will go to the Volcano in to remain several weeks.

Mrs. Samuel Parker has been quite ill for several days, but is recovering now.

Mr. and Mr. Day will leave for Japan on the Doric, due here May 18th.

Mrs. Avery is the guest of Mrs. Rob-

ertson at her home in Waikiki.

ARRIVALS

Tuesday May 14, 1897.—The weather is clear, wind light north.

The dredger has started in to work again with a new cutter.

The Norwegian bark Fortuna got away for the Sound Wednesday.

The Kaala sugar was discharged into the Oceanic warehouse yesterday.

The schooner Oceanic Vance sailed in ballast for Puget Sound yesterday.

The Mauna Loa sails for Lahaina, Maalea, Kona and Kau at 10 a. m. to day.

"What is the Strangers' Friend Society?" is a question often asked.

"Forty-five years ago this society was organized by a few ladies of Honolulu, the object being to render aid to destitute strangers; and during the years that have intervened up to the present date the object has remained

materially the same, only as the mechanism of its machinery enlarged, and the works became more intricate and complete. Today one article reads: 'The object of this society is to secure needed and proper aid for the destitute and suffering, without regard to their nationality or religious beliefs; to provide friendly visitors, who shall render personal services, give suitable counsel, provide adequate and necessary relief in all cases of need brought to the notice of the society; to relieve poverty and distress, sickness and suffering by social and sanitary reforms, and by inculcating and encouraging ideas and habits of self-control and self-support.'

The American barkentine S. N. Castle, Hubbard master, sailed for San Francisco yesterday, with a cargo of 13,994 bags of sugar.

W. A. Mackey has been promoted to be purser of the Lehua. His former position with the Wilder Steamship Company was freight clerk on the Helene.

William Johnson will go to the Coast on the next steamer to superintend the construction of the new Wilder boat. Ned Everett will act as shore superintendent during Mr. Johnson's absence.

The Kaala arrived from Oahu ports with her usual cargo of sugar yesterday morning. She brings the report that Kahuku stopped grinding Tuesday and that every bit of sugar is cleaned out of the place.

The Mauna Loa came in from Maui and Hawaii ports early yesterday afternoon. She brought usual cargo of sugar. The Mauna Loa made a good run of something over 6 hours from Lahaina, including a short stop at Kaunakakai.

The British barkentine Ensenada, Toyes master, arrived in port yesterday morning, 64 days from Newcastle, with a cargo of 1,493 tons of coal for Castle & Cooke. Light winds and calms were experienced during the greater part of the voyage.

The American ship Reaper, Young master, arrived in port early yesterday morning, 77 days from Newcastle, with 2,073 tons of coal to order. Light winds and calms were experienced throughout the trip. The Reaper will load sugar for New York.

The six sailors, who refused duty on the steamer Mokoli, were brought up for trial in the District Court yesterday. One pleaded guilty to the charge of deserting contract service, and returned to work. The others went to jail. A new crew was obtained for the Mokoli.

The Gay & Robinson launch was discharged from the barkentine Irmgard yesterday, but in doing so she was thrown against the side of the vessel and a hole stove in her. She was taken to the Oceanic wharf, where a piece of copper was put over the hole and the water bailed out. The damage is considerable.

The American four-masted schooner Robert Lewers, Goodman master, arrived in port yesterday morning, 16 days from San Francisco, with the small cargo of 400 tons of general merchandise, for H. Hackfeld & Co. Light winds, with calms and pleasant weather was the experience of the Lewers throughout the trip.

The Susquehanna has on about 9000 bags of sugar as studding. She will finish discharging her ballast about Saturday and then she will be loaded as quickly as possible. A whole cargo

awaits her in the Oceanic warehouse and on the wharf. The Susquehanna will take to New York a slightly larger cargo than the Keenilworth.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN PORT.

NAVAL

U. S. S. Philadelphia, Beardslee, San Diego.

U. S. S. Marion, Greene, San Francisco.

H. I. J. M. S. Nanwaka-kan, Kuro-oka, Japan.

MERCHANTMEN.

This List Does Not Include Coasters, Nor bark Fortuna, Mikkelson, Newcastle.

N. M. Gay and wife, C. Gay, British Commissioner A. G. S. Hawes, C. Kai-

ser, Mrs. F. Myher, Miss M. Hart, Mrs. Bromley and 10 deck passengers.

Departures.

For Maui, per starf Claudine, May 11—Mary Joseph, Sister Albina, L. L. McCandless, Theo. Wolff, M. Waldorf, R. T. Wilbur, Jr., Mrs. Long, Miss Widdifield, S. Fukuda.

For San Francisco, per bktne S. N. Stewart, May 13.—A. Erske and Mr. Stewart.

Arrivals.

From Maui and Hawaii ports, per starf Mauna Loa, May 11.—A. M. Erske, Dr. A. McWayne, C. F. Day, Rev. O. P. Emerson, E. Broumough and wife, Mrs. C. L. Hopkins, Miss M. R. Hopkins, Miss C. K. Bush, T. Rockford, J. Keane, S. F. Chillingworth, Mrs. J. E. Bush and children, Mrs. J. Ferreira, Jr., and 70 on deck.

From Kauai, per starf Kauai, May 12.—F. Gay and wife, C. Gay, British Commissioner A. G. S. Hawes, C. Kai-

ser, Mrs. F. Myher, Miss M. Hart, Mrs. Bromley and 10 deck passengers.

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